"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The probabilities to-day for this city and vicinity are clearing in the morning, generally fair, northerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,418. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3. 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—In well-informed circles in London it is not believed that Spain has signed the contracts with English shipbuilders for a number of cruisers building for another government. The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has arrived in Southampton over fourteen hours behind her record time, owing to an accident to her machinery. Reports that Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, is dead were circulated in London and afterward contradicted. South African securities were very much depressed. The American ship El Capitan, from Baltimore to San Francisco, has been obliged to return to Montevideo, which port she left on Aug. 20, for further repairs. Sir Rutherford Alcock, who was President of the British Royal Geographical Society in 1878, is dead. Col. John Rouse Merriott Chard, V. C., is dead in Taunton, England. The insurgent tribesmen in the Maidan Valley, on the Afghan border, made several fierce attacks on the British troops, wounding two officers and thirteen sepoys and killing six sepoys.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Four men were killed and two wounded in an election day riot in Frankfort, Ky., resulting from an attempt by Republicans to thwart a negro colonization scheme.

Page 4.

Gen. Tracy became suddenly indisposed at the Union League Club Monday night, but physicians were summoned and he soon recovered.

Youthful political enthusiasts, quarreling over a bonfire, threw stones, one of which hit Kate Hopkins, four years old, fracturing her skull. She may die.

James Cummings, a prominent Republican of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, fell dead from heart disease immediately after casting his ballot.

Max J. Porges, a Republican nominee for Councilman in the First Council District, was accused of illegal registration and held for examination in Essex Market Court.

There was little joy about the Citizens' Union headquarters, but the leaders, after conceding Judge Van Wyck's election, declared that they were not discouraged, and that the fight for good government would be continued.

Republicans last night expressed the fear that the result of the election threatens the future of the regular Republican organization in this city. The Republican leaders acknowledged that Low had shown a surprising strength at the polls.

Great activity reigned at the Citizens' Union headquarters throughout the day. Chairman Reynolds in a tour of certain districts discovered evidences that Tammany money was being freely offered for votes. Many defections from Tracy and George to the Low ticket were reported.

There was little life at Republican headquarters in this city yesterday. The leaders made early claims of victory, but late in the afternoon became despondent and privately acknowledged the defeat of Tracy. Republican election district Captains were said to have advised Republican voters to cast their ballots for Low.

Page 5.

Citizens of the town of Denning, Ulster County, are suing Clarence M. Roof, a wealthy New Yorker, for $5,000 damages for having them arrested for poaching on his trout preserve. The case will soon be heard by the Court of Appeals.

Page 7.

Marshal Blanco has notified the Spanish Government that he has formed a favorable impression regarding the pacification of Cuba.

Miss Alice Antoinette Wehle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wehle, was married to John Robert Post, Jr., of the Seventh Regiment in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, by the rector, the Rev. Father Johnson, at noon yesterday. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, followed the ceremony.

Page 8.

William H. Sands won the amateur championship of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, and the John Reid gold medal.

Rain was no drawback to the golfers at Knollwood. Fenn made a new amateur record for the links in 76 strokes. Travis was beaten by Douglas.

The racing season of New York closed at Morris Park and the followers of the sport are preparing to go to Washington. Handsel won the White Plains and Don de Oro the Morris Park Handicap.

In the golf tournaments on the links of the Richmond County Country Club the handicap resulted in a tie between Charles Stewart and Otis L. Williams. The mixed foursome was won by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick.

The treaty between the United States, Russia, and Japan, for the suspension of pelagic sealing, will be signed on Friday. The delegates in Washington will be authorized to act as envoys extraordinary, and Ministers plenipotentiary.

Miss Jessie K. Parsons of Yonkers, about twenty-six years old, wealthy and pretty, committed suicide by shooting herself in the mouth at the Manhattan Hotel in this city. She was an orphan, but her finances are supposed to be in splendid shape. The only explanation for the deed offered by her friends is that she may have been disappointed over having failed to pass the entrance examination to Barnard College.

Page 9.

The Indians in Colorado and Utah are returning to their reservations, and the trouble appears to be almost over.

Page 12.

A blazing curtain in a young ladies' boarding school on Fifth Avenue caused much fright, but did little damage.

Eight Chinamen were accused of stealing the charter of the Chinese Parkhurst Society, and were released on bail.

Ida Grudberg of 142 Rivington Street became insane after she had been teased by her younger brothers and sisters over the fact that she could not speak English.

Robert Arndt found his wife in the company of Alfred Schlegel at Woodside, L. I., Monday night. He fired three shots at Schlegel, wounding him seriously. Arndt was arrested.

A crowd of boys set fire to an empty five-story building on Water Street, and the flames were barely prevented from spreading to an adjoining warehouse stored with fireworks.

George Kuntz, weight 200 pounds, of Jersey City, awoke to find a burglar on his hands and knees rifling the bottom drawer of a bureau. Placing a chair on the intruder he sat on it until his wife's cries brought a policeman.

At Worcester yesterday morning, Edward Hamilton, an accountant for the Worcester Institution for Savings, shot and killed his wife and little son, seriously wounded his little daughter, and then shot himself. It is believed that he had been made insane by opiates.

The incorporation at Albany of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, with a capital stock of $23,000,000, is said to be a step toward the ultimate consolidation of all the gas interests in Greater New York. The control of the new stock is said to be in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and H. B. Hollins & Co.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central on Monday evening in Eastern Kentucky has moved northeastward to Northern New York.

Rain has fallen generally in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States. The weather is clearing from the lake regions to the East Gulf States, and it will be fair in these districts on Wednesday. Rain in New England is probable on Wednesday forenoon. The weather will continue fair in all districts west of the Mississippi River. The pressure is relatively high in the West Gulf States. The barometer has risen in the Ohio Valley and in East Gulf States and fallen in New England, the lake regions, and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in all the Atlantic States; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and it is warmer on the Rocky Mountain slope.

IN OTHER STATES

The Vote Yesterday Showed a General Falling Off, Indicating Widespread Lack of Interest.

RESULT IN OHIO IN DOUBT

The Democrats Claim the Legislature, Which Would Cause the Defeat of Hanna.

GORMAN IS VICTORIOUS IN MARYLAND

The Silver Democrats Carry Kentucky—Democratic Gains in New Jersey and in Several Other States.

Elections were held yesterday in ten States outside of New York—Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Masachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.

The vote in all the States shows a pronounced falling off, indicating more than the usual apathy of an "off" year.

Kentucky returns are meagre, but they make certain the election of Shackelford, Silver Democrat, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Hindman, the Gold Democrat, received about 20,000 votes. Charles P. Weaver is elected Mayor of Louisville, defeating George D. Todd, Republican.

In Maryland, Malster, Republican, has a plurality of 2,500 over Williams, Democrat, for Mayor of Baltimore. The Legislature seems to be Democratic, which means the re-election of Senator Gorman. Gorman carries his own county, Howard, in which a particularly bitter fight was made on him.

In Virginia, the Democrats had a walk-over, electing J. Hoge Tyler Governor and the entire State ticket by from 50,000 to 60,000 majority. The new Legislature, which is two-thirds Democratic, will elect John W. Daniel to succeed himself in the United States Senate. The Republicans were divided and the Democrats report material gains in the negro counties.

Massachusetts re-elects Roger O. Wolcott, Republican, Governor over George Fred Williams, Democrat, and William Everett, National Democrat, by 85,000 plurality. The vote was generally reduced from the last election. Boston, which is normally Democratic, gives a Republican plurality of 5,963.

The vote in Pennsylvania shows a falling off of about 30 per cent. from last year. The Republican candidates for State Treasurer and Auditor General are elected by large majorities. In Philadelphia Clayton McMichael is elected City Treasurer by about 75,000. The proposition to permit the increase of the city's debt is carried.

RESULT DOUBTFUL IN OHIO

Democrats Concede Bushnell's Election, but Claim the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A careful estimate at 1 o'clock this morning gives the Legislature to the Republicans by a majority of ten on joint ballot, though the usual Republican counties of Jefferson, Erie, Ashtabula, Champaign and others are to hear from.

The Republicans claim 58 out of the 109 members of the House and 19 out of the 36 Senators. It is quite probable that the Lieutenant Governor will cast the deciding vote in the Senate.

Chairman McConville of the Democratic Committee practically concedes the election of Bushnell, Republican, for Governor, but claims that the Legislature will be Democratic. With two precincts out, Chapman for Governor carries Columbus by 37.

After midnight the following was given out from the Republican State headquarters:

"To the Associated Press: I think Bushnell has been re-elected Governor by from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality. We have elected 54 of the 109 representatives and 17 of the 36 State Senators certain, assuring us 71 votes on the joint ballot, 73 votes being necessary to elect a Senator.

We have twelve doubtful counties unheard from, in which we expect to elect twelve more Republicans. There are three more doubtful Senatorial districts unheard from, in which five State Senators are to be elected, and from which we will certainly elect three Senators. We claim the election of the entire Republican State ticket, and a majority in each branch of the General Assembly.

GEORGE K. NASH, Chairman.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—At 12:15 A. M. the telegraph editor of The Enquirer sent this out: "Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The Legislature is Democratic. Chapman is elected. Every effort is being made to count them out, but it will not succeed."

At 10 o'clock to-night the Democratic State Committee claimed the election of their State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality. The committee also claimed a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot for United States Senator. No figures were given on the 36 State Senators and 109 Representatives, but it was claimed that the Republican loss of fourteen members of the Legislature in Hamilton County would insure Democratic control of the Legislature. The Democrats claimed the twelve members of the Legislature from Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland, the home of Senator Hanna.

The Republican State Committee is confident that they will carry Cuyahoga County, and that they will make gains in other counties. The members of the committee state that they had anticipated losses in the cities on account of local fights on bossism and other factional troubles, but say they had the best reports from the rural districts.

The Times-Star of this city conceded at 9 o'clock that Bushnell was defeated.

There was a large falling off in the vote throughout the State from that of last year. This was partly owing to the inclemency of the weather. All through yesterday and last night the rain fell heavily in nearly all parts of the State, and it was still falling in most places when the polls opened. The weather remained threatening all day, but the rain practically ceased before noon. However, owing to the bad condition of the country roads, the farmers were reluctant to come out to vote. Furthermore, there has been a general apathy on the part of the voters of both parties. Usually in this State a light vote is favorable to the Democratic cause. The bad roads were also responsible for the fact that the bicycle couriers had trouble in rendering the prompt service that was expected of them from the rural districts.

George B. Cox, who has been conspicuous for years as the Republican boss in Cincinnati, issued a card to the public this afternoon dated 2:30 P. M., in which he declares his purpose to retire from politics and devote his time and attention to his family and his friends.

He says he has contemplated this course for some months, but has delayed it lest it might be construed as a desertion of his party, but now he will step down and out as a leader or so-called boss, though he will claim the privilege of serving as a private in the ranks of the Republican Party. He thanks his friends and forgives his political enemies, saying:

"Ingrates are to be pitied; their failings are born in them and they should not be blamed too much."

In conclusion he asserts, "once and for all time," that he never made a dollar or any other sum of money from candidates, office holders, or public employes, either by city, county, State, or National Government, nor ever derived any revenue from any public contracts.

Complete returns from Hamilton County and Cincinnati City give Bushnell 40,138 and Chapman 38,781.

Canton, McKinley's home, has given Bushnell a plurality of 307. Bushnell's vote was 3,241 and Chapman's 3,114.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Mayor McKisson's manager concedes that the Democratic legislative ticket is elected in Cuyahoga County. Seventy precincts indicate big Democratic gains. The Democrats anticipate a sweeping victory over Hanna's legislative ticket.

With returns from about one-fifth of the precincts in Cleveland as a basis it is estimated that Bushnell will carry Cuyahoga County by 5,000. This would elect three Republican Senators and nine Representatives.

Secretary Rowbottom of the Board of Elections at 10:15 P. M. estimated that the Republican State ticket would go through in Cuyahoga County by 4,000 to 5,000, and the legislative ticket by 1,200 to 1,500. Hanna's falling off is attributed to Mayor McKisson's enmity. The Democrats claim the county on the strength of Chapman leading Bushnell by 969 in 56 out of 204 precincts.

At midnight the returns indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by from 10,000 to 15,000 plurality.

The Legislature is in doubt, but the chances are that the Democrats have carried it by a small majority. The Republicans say the Senate is a tie and that they will have 57 members against 52 Democratic members in the House. The Democratic Committee claims that the anti-Hanna party will have a majority in both houses.

McKinley Casts His Vote.

CANTON, Nov. 2.—President McKinley left his mother's home to cast his vote at 10:10 o'clock. He walked the five blocks to the Fulton Street polling place, Precinct C, First Ward, which is in a carpenter's shop. On the way he was joined by Judge Ricks and his old neighbor, Judge McCarthy. In the polling place the clerk read: "William McKinley, 815 West Tuscarawas Street, No. 164."

The President was in the booth one minute and twenty seconds. Entering and leaving he returned the salutations of all the election officers. After voting he took a walk about some of the streets of the town, lifting his hat in reply to the salutations of many people.

Plaindealer Says Republicans Win.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—The Plaindealer, Democratic, makes the following statement at 10:30 o'clock to-night:

"The Republican legislative ticket is running 10 per cent. behind the State ticket and the State ticket is losing in Cleveland an average of 22 per precinct. This defection will reduce the Republican plurality to a close margin, though it is probable that the Republican State and legislative tickets will be elected. Sufficient returns are in to indicate that the Republicans will carry Cuyahoga County, Senator Hanna's home, by a meagre plurality."

Johnson Lays It to Foraker.

When the returns indicating Democratic success in Ohio were shown to ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson at the Union Square Hotel last night he said:

"The election is close in Ohio, and at least twenty-five Democratic members of the Legislature will be opposed to McLean, regardless of the action of a caucus. These men will not be bound by any caucus decision, and that will insure McLean's defeat for the Senate.

"Of course, this is a swing of the pendulum in an opposite direction from the last Republican victory, and this result was brought about largely through Foraker's opposition to Hanna. What the Democrats lost through a fear than McLean could possibly be elected, they have gained by the Republican disaffection caused by Foraker's opposition to Hanna."

Mr. Johnson said, in answer to a question as to whether he intended to become a candidate for the United States Senate, that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances.

"Would you accept the nomination if it were tendered to you?" he was asked.

"Well, I suppose I would in that case," replied Mr. Johnson. "My chances, however, of getting the nomination are exceedingly slender, considering that I am not a free silver man; and there is not the least doubt that free silver will be in control at the caucus which will name the candidate for United States Senator.

"I predict," continued Mr. Johnson, "that Mark Hanna will be very badly beaten in his own town—Cleveland."

The so-called PEPPER WHISKIES advertised by Department and other stores at cheap prices is NOT the Genuine Distillery Bottling of OLD PEPPER WHISKY. The Genuine bears a patented coupon. Read it. J. H. Davidson & Co., Distributors, 1,881 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

CLOSE VOTE IN MARYLAND

State Is Probably Democratic, While Baltimore Elects Republican Mayor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—Returns so far show that the Democrats have carried Howard, Talbot, Carroll, Cecil, and Baltimore Counties. Malster, Republican, has a majority of 2,500 over Williams, Democrat, for Mayor of Baltimore City. It is probable that the Republicans have carried the three legislative districts of Baltimore City, but indications at this hour, 12:30, point to a Democratic Legislature in the State. Senator Gorman carried his own county, Howard. He may possibly have a majority on joint ballot in the Assembly, which will insure his re-election.

An unusually heavy vote was polled, and the returns indicate that the "Eastern Shore" is heavily and uniformly Democratic. The anti-Mudd Republicans in Prince George's were said to be cutting the legislative ticket.

In this city the voting was done in an orderly manner. Only a few arrests were made, and they were for disorderly conduct in the vicinky of the booths.

Throughout the State the colored vote showed a remarkable decrease, which may be largely instrumental in defeating the Republican candidates. The reason for this is said to be the dissatisfaction among the colored voters over the lack of political recognition at the hands of the Republican Party, while the Democrats, on the other hand, have been cultivating the good will of the negroes. The falling off of the colored vote was most noticeable in Garrett, Frederick, and Kent Counties, as well as in a few others, where the result is still considered doubtful.

DEMOCRATS HOLD VIRGINIA

Almost a Riot at Berkley — Col. James Cockrane Dies Suddenly.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—The Democrats have swept Virginia by not less than 50,000, and possibly by 60,000, votes for Tyler for Governor and their other candidates on the general ticket. They carried both branches of the Legislature by fully two-thirds majority, and will re-elect John W. Daniel to the Senate.

The Republicans nominated a ticket for Governor and the other State offices, but it was not supported by the organization leaders, and played an unimportant part in to-day's election. The Democrats make big gains in the negro districts as well as in the large white belts. The Populists had only one candidate on the general ticket, and were no factor in the contest. J. Haskins Hobson, the Chairman of the Populist State Committee, is defeated for the Legislature by a Democrat.

A dramatic incident of the campaign was the death this morning at Staunton of Col. James Cockrane, the Republican Senatorial candidate for the Ninth District. He died suddenly after a vigorous campaign.

From Norfolk comes the report that a riot was almost precipitated in Berkley, where there are two Democratic factions in the county. The Cole faction seized the voting place of the Newbern faction in Berkley Avenue, but left the books in the care of the regular clerks, who, after an excited discussion, retired to the Mayor's office and opened a new voting place, leaving the Cole crowd in possession of the old booth. In response to a call from Mayor McCoy, who expected further trouble, a company of Portsmouth militia was held in readiness. Later, the excitement subsided, and no arrests were made.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

Gov. Wolcott Re-Elected by a Plurality of About 85,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—At the annual State election to-day the Republicans, as usual, swept the State by a substantial majority, electing their entire ticket as well as three-quarters of the members of both branches of the Legislature. The head of the State ticket elected was as follows:

Governor—Roger Wolcott.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. Crane.
Secretary of State—William M. Olin.
Treasurer—Edward P. Shaw.
Auditor—J. W. Kimball.
Attorney General—Hosea M. Knowlton.

As was expected, the apathy which marked the entire campaign extended to the election, although the stormy weather which prevailed all day probably accounted for a considerable portion of the decrease in the vote. The tremendous majority which last year elected Gov. Wolcott fell off considerably, while George Fred Williams, the Democratic leader, also suffered, but not nearly as much.

Last year the Republicans, after a vigorous campaign on National issues, rolled up a vote of 258,000, but such was the lack of interest this year that the vote fell to 164,000, a plurality of 85,000 over Williams. The Democrats, pursuing a more vigorous course, received 79,000 votes, as compared with 103,000 last year, while the National Democrats not only came within 100 of their vote of 14,164 last year, but actually made a gain of 2 per cent. in ratio to the total vote of the State, and, obtaining more than the necessary 3 per cent., will continue to hold a place on the State ticket. The Prohibition and Socialistic candidates split up the balance of the total vote this year of 260,000, as compared with 385,000 last year. In ratio to last year, the Republican vote fell off 35 per cent., the Democratic 13, and the National Democratic 1.

There were but few close contests for seats in either branch of the Legislature, but singularly enough nearly all resulted in victories for the Democrats so that there will be four less Republicans in the 1898 House than in 1897. As the Republican majority will be about 138 the few defeats will make no difference. The Democrats gained one Senator. The Senate now is—34 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

John H. Sullivan, in this city, regained his seat as a member of the Executive Council, which has been occupied this year by Isaac B. Allen, a colored man, whose sensational victory last year was one of the features of the 1896 election. The Council thus returns to its old state of seven Republicans and one Democrat. Sullivan had as his opponent Stanley Ruffan, another colored man, but the latter was defeated by over 6,000.

There was one Congressional contest in the First District, made necessary by the death of Ashley B. Wright, and here again the Republican candidate, Hon. George P. Lawrence, was successful. There were few local contests to add to the election, and the day was one of the quietest in the history of the State.

For the second time in two years this city, ordinarily strongly Democratic, gave a plurality to Wolcott of 5,963. The total vote for the city on Governor is: Everett, (Nat. Dem.,) 3,361; Williams, (Dem.,) 24,883; Wolcott, (Rep.,) 30,846. The plurality for Wolcott is 5,963.

The single chamber amendment to the city charter was defeated by a majority of 5,735, the vote standing: Yeas, 25,064; nays, 30,799.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2.—A light vote was cast here to-day. Interest centred in the contest in the Third Representative District, in which W. B. Stone, Dem., was re-elected over C. L. Young, Rep. G. P. Fuller is re-elected in the same district. The vote: Stone, Dem., 1,132; Fuller, Rep., 1,197; Young, Rep., 889; McCann., Dem., 862; Lookem, Ind. Dem., 370. Fourth Hampden Representative—Folsom., Rep., 1,327; Bosworth, Rep., 1,337; Hall, Dem., 571; Shipman, Dem., 587. Fifth Hampden Representative—Hoag, Rep., 614; Jones, Dem., 529.

The vote for Governor: Wolcott, 3,615; Williams, 1,578; Everett, 199; Bascom, 122; Eropty, 175; Crane, 3,575; Callahan, 1,689.

A Debt the Next Mayor Will Owe.

The Mayor-elect of Greater New York will be indebted to Heide's Licorice Pastilles for the excellent service rendered by the Campaign Speakers. Use of these kept their voices clear and distinct.

Speakers and Singers use them and find them indispensable. Five cents a package at Druggists and Confectioners.—Adv.

VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Light Vote Polled for State Treasurer and Auditor General.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The people of Pennsylvania elected their State Treasurer and Auditor General to-day. The vote polled throughout the State was very light.

Estimates from sixty out of sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania indicate that Dr. S. C. Swallow (Proh.) has carried the counties of Blair, Clinton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lycoming, Montour, and Northumberland. The incomplete figures show an apparent plurality for Beacom, the head of the Republican ticket, of 145,000, as against Haywood's plurality of 174,264 in 1895. The indications are that McCauley, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, received about 170,000 plurality.

In Philadelphia Beacom and McCauley have pluralities of about 75,000. Swallow, (Proh.,) for State Treasurer, received about 12,000 votes. The vote for Thompson, (Ind. Rep.,) for State Treasurer, was very light, probably less than 1,000.

Returns from one-half the wards of this city indicate the election of Col. Clayton McMichael (Rep.) City Treasurer and Horace B. Hackett (Rep.) for Register of Wills, by majorities approximating 75,000. Judges Bregy, Wiltbank, Audenried, and Ferguson were unanimously elected, they having been indorsed by both parties.

The proposition to increase the indebtedness of the city $12,200,000 for public improvements has been carried by about 20,000. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the city's debt could not be further increased except by the approving vote of the people. The vote is about 30 per cent. under that of last year, and will not quite equal the "off year" vote of 1895.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Notwithstanding the ideal election day weather, the vote throughout Allegheny County was very light. The Republicans probably have 25,000 plurality.

Returns received up to 11 P. M. indicate that Beacom, (Rep.,) for State Treasurer, has carried Pittsburg by 10,000 plurality and Allegheny County by 23,000. The entire Republican county ticket was elected.

IOWA GOES REPUBLICAN

Falling Off in Vote—Shaw's Plurality Cut Down.

DES MOINES, Nov. 2.—The large falling off in the vote in this State was less damaging to the Democrats than to the Republicans. The State has gone Republican, but with a reduced plurality for Leslie M. Shaw for Governor. The reduction in the vote was much greater than any one had expected, and brought the Republican Party very near defeat.

The vote polled means that the Gold Democrats have not voted the Republican ticket this year, but went for F. E. White, the regular Democratic (Fusionist) candidate for Governor on account of State issues, and that more than 80,000 Republicans have paid no attention to politics, but staid away from the polls to-day.

The light vote in Des Moines and Polk County to-day is without parallel. Less than 800 votes out of the possible total of 8,200 were polled at the Court House precinct, in the heart of the city. The Republican leaders in the town were too bewildered to try to even guess at what the outcome might be.

RESULTS IN NEW JERSEY

Democrats Win in Some Quarters and Republicans in Others.

In the New Jersey local elections the Democrats and the Republicans appear to have divided the honors on a comparatively light vote. The Democrats succeeded in electing five of the six new State Senators, but the Republicans, however, secured a majority of the Assemblymen, and the Legislature remains Republican. The Democrats swept Jersey City and Hudson County by majorities ranging from three to seven thousand. All of the Democratic legislative and county officers were elected, including the eleven members of Assembly. The new Democratic Coroners are William Delaney and Charles Hoffman. The full vote of Hudson County, it is estimated, will show the following Democratic pluralities: Jersey City, 3,500; Hoboken, 1,200; North Hudson, 1,000; Harrison, 350; Bayonne, 600. Kearny, it was thought, would give a Republican plurality of 400, making the Democratic plurality in the county 6,250.

The New Legislature.

The State Senators elected in New Jersey yesterday are as follows:

Burlington County—Howard E. Packer, Dem.
Cape May—Robert E. Hand, Rep.
Hunterdon—John R. Foster, Dem.
Middlesex—James H. Van Cleef, Dem.
Passaic—Christopher Braun, Dem.
Sussex—Lewis J. Martin, Dem.

The Senate for 1898 will consist of 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Last Winter it stood 18 Republicans and 3 Democrats, so that the Democrats gained 4 by yesterday's election.

Following are the names of the members of Assembly elected yesterday:

Atlantic—Leonard H. Ashley, Rep.
Bergen—A. C. Holdrum, Rep.; John M. Bell, Rep.
Burlington—David Sharp, Dem.; William M. Potts, Dem.
Camden—William J. Bradley, Rep.; J. H. McMurray Rep.; Edgar J. Cole, Rep.
Cape May—E. C. Cole, Rep.
Cumberland—J. J. Hunt, Rep.; W. L. Shropshire, Rep.
Essex—Joseph B. Johnson, Rep.; Jacob Rau, Rep.; Edward F. Steddig, Rep.; George W. W. Porter, Rep.; Albert F. Guenther, Rep.; Alvin C. Eble, Rep.; Carl Baumann, Rep.; Oliver B. Dawson, Rep.; William C. Schmidt, Rep.; Charles W. Powers, Rep.; Peter B. Fairchild, Rep.
Gloucester—D. O. Watkins, Rep.
Hudson—Timothy J. Carroll, Dem.; James P. Hall, Dem.; Fergus T. Kelaher, Dem.; James J. Murphy, Dem.; Alexander Simpson, Dem.; Adolph Walter, Jr., Dem.; Allen Benny, Dem.; Horace L. Allen, Dem.; John J. Marnell, Dem.; Charles T. Bauer, Dem.; Michael J. Bruder, Dem.
Hunterdon—David Lawshe, Dem.; George F. Martens, Dem.
Mercer—John B. Yard, Rep.; Frank M. Weller, Rep.; Henry J. Nicklin, Rep.
Monmouth—William H. Reid, Rep.; Oliver H. Brown, Rep.; D. E. Van Wickle, Rep.
Morris—John E. Welsh, Rep.; G. E. Poole, Rep.
Ocean—Roderick A. Clark, Rep.
Salem—Joel Langley, Dem.
Somerset—P. B. D. Van Doren, Rep.
Sussex—Elvin E. Smith, Dem.
Union—George A. Squire, Rep.; Robert G. Houston, Rep.; Roger Murray, Rep.
Warren—A. L. Flummerfelt, Dem.; William R. Bowers, Dem.
Middlesex—Adam Eckert, Dem.; J. H. Ridgeway, Dem.; John J. McQuade, Dem.
Passaic—John Donohue, Jr., Dem.; H. W. Gledhill, Rep.; Wood McKee, Rep.; John Sturr, Rep.

There are 37 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the new Assembly, a Democratic gain of 19 over last year.

In Various Counties.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Republicans have carried Essex by about 5,000 majority for the county ticket, and have elected all of the eleven Assemblymen. The Republican county officers elected here are William F. Kuebler, County Clerk; Alfred S. Skinner, County Register. The defeated Democrats were Timothy E. Seales and William E. Hamilton.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2.—Union County went Republican and elects the en-

Continued on Page 2.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6.00 per dozen. Ground Floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

VAN WYCK BY 86,000

The Tammany Candidate Carries All the Boroughs of the Greater New York.

LOW SECOND IN THE RACE

Gen. Tracy, the Republican Nominee, Was Far Behind the Citizens' Union Candidate.

ONLY A SMALL VOTE FOR HENRY GEORGE

Split Votes Were Comparatively Scarce, and the Entire Democratic City, Borough, and County Tickets Are Elected.

The result of the election yesterday was a complete victory for the Tammany city, borough, and county tickets. Robert A. Van Wyck, the head of the city ticket, was elected Mayor of the Greater New York by a plurality of about 86,000. Each of the five boroughs contributed to the total.

Seth Low, the Citizens' Union candidate, carried several Assembly districts and polled a large vote, but all the boroughs returned pluralities for the Tammany forces. Mr. Low was well ahead of Gen. Tracy, the Republican nominee, who was third in the race. Mr. Low's vote was 148,675 and Gen. Tracy's was 101,734.

For Controller, Bird S. Coler had a plurality of 105,828 over Ashbel P. Fitch, the Republican nominee, who polled 119,337 against 110,236 polled by Charles S. Fairchild on the Citizens' ticket.

Henry George polled less than 20,000 votes, and the combined votes cast for Gleason, Wardwell, Sanial, and Cruikshank, the candidates of the Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and United Democracy Parties, totaled less than 5,000.

The indications are that, with the exception possibly of 6 of the 21 Assemblymen in Brooklyn and 9 of the 35 in New York, all the Tammany candidates are elected. In Queens, 4 of the Assemblymen are Democrats. The Citizens' Union elected two Assemblymen in New York County.

The present representation in the Assembly from the counties in the Greater New York is: New York County, 23 Democrats and 12 Republicans; Kings County, 7 Democrats and 14 Republicans; Queens County, 2 Democrats and 4 Republicans; Richmond County, 1 Republican.

At least 28 Democratic Councilmen, including the President, have been elected, and the Board of Aldermen will be Democratic by a large majority.

An exceptionally large vote was polled, despite the inclement weather, the figures now at hand indicating than 520,000 ballots were cast out of a total registration of 567,608. There were comparativethe voters voting their party tickets straly few split tickets, a vast majority of ight.

Charles H. Van Brunt and Francis M. Scott are elected to the Supreme Court bench in the First Department and Willard Bartlett in the Second Department.

The following table shows the distribution of the vote for Mayor and Controller. About three-quarters of the figures are official, the balance have been estimated. Completed returns will make but little difference in the totals and no difference in the general result.

VOTE ON CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.

Borough.	Tracy. Rep.	Van Wyck. Dem.	Low. Cits. U.	George. Jeff. Dem.
Manhattan and Bronx	55,572	141,856	74,812	12,188
Brooklyn	37,719	77,503	64,154	12,188
Queens	5,206	9,515	4,696	889
Richmond	2,515	4,576	2,480	519
Totals	101,012	233,450	146,142	20,422

Van Wyck's plurality, 87,308.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

Assembly Dist.	Tracy. Rep.	V. Wyck. Dem.	Low. Cits. U.	George. Jeff. D.
1	884	3,190	2,124	....
2	883	4,337	934	....
3	1,285	4,321	1,190	....
4	930	3,708	1,918	....
5	1,818	3,078	2,870	....
6	1,657	4,567	1,234	....
7	1,418	3,375	1,711	....
8	1,629	4,199	2,038	....
9	1,629	4,199	2,038	....
10	1,634	3,716	1,565	....
11	1,487	3,738	1,432	....
12	824	3,222	1,086	124
13	1,192	3,806	1,163	....
14	1,142	4,122	1,838	....
15	1,350	3,752	1,744	....
16	1,243	3,794	1,174	....
17	1,240	3,844	1,443	....
18	1,121	4,318	1,827	....
19	2,439	3,653	4,330	....
20	1,145	4,648	1,594	....
21	3,348	4,248	4,840	....
22	1,015	4,748	1,703	....
23	3,127	4,683	2,696	....
24	907	4,256	1,588	....
25	1,594	3,022	2,914	....
26	913	3,642	1,781	....
27	1,400	2,324	3,123	....
28	946	4,090	1,673	382
29	1,596	2,731	4,614	....
30	1,427	4,616	2,367	474
31	2,992	3,850	4,876	....
32	1,555	4,975	2,262	....
33	1,572	4,252	1,949	....
34	2,875	6,758	3,650	....
35	3,261	7,537	4,238	....
Annex Dist.	941	1,678	739	....
Total	56,022	142,948	77,720	....

Van Wyck's plurality, 65,238.

One hundred and eighteen districts estimated.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assem. Dist.	Tracy. Rep.	V. Wyck. Dem.	Low. Cit. U.	George. Jef. D.
1	1,613	3,442	3,551	183
2	847	5,130	1,650	301
3	827	3,873	1,618	208
4	2,181	4,537	3,934	12
5	2,346	3,435	3,598	394
6	2,029	3,236	3,333	137
7	2,230	4,948	3,281	529
8	857	3,298	1,790	144
9	734	3,746	1,681	246
10	1,933	3,309	3,286	201
11	1,669	4,623	3,543	257
13	2,216	4,384	2,911	378
14	1,359	4,863	1,618	432
16	2,223	2,531	3,886	304
17	2,456	3,409	5,053	180
18	2,312	3,868	3,524	229
20	1,912	3,392	3,833	363
21	2,652	3,818	4,241	647
Total	37,048	78,280	63,857	6,084

Van Wyck's plurality, 14,408.

One hundred and four districts estimated.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Borough of Queens.

Towns.	Tracy. Rep.	V. Wyck. Dem.	Low. Cits. U.	George. Jeff. D.
Flushing	1,202	1,638	985	253
Hempstead	378	629	388	15
Jamaica	1,359	1,519	1,424	75
L. I. City	1,423	3,202	1,745	427
Newtown	1,524	2,103

the Democrats elected both Aldermen, and their single representative in Richmond. The following were elected:

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

NEW YORK COUNTY AND BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

President of the Borough of Manhattan—Augustus W. Peters, Dem., N. D.
President of the Borough of Bronx—Louis F Haffen, Dem., N. D.
Sheriff—Thomas J. Dunn, Dem., N. D.
County Clerk—William Sohmer, Dem., N. D.
Register—Isaac Fromme, Dem., N. D.
District Attorney—Asa Bird Gardiner, Dem., N. D.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

First Judicial District.

The vote for Supreme Court Justices in the First Judicial District, so far as canvassed, shows in 800 election districts the following results:

Charles H. Van Brunt, Rep., Dem., Nat. Dem., Cits. U., Jeff. Dem., 250,082; Thomas Allison, 59,482; Francis M. Scott, Dem., Nat. Dem., 132,276; George P. Andrews, Cits. U., Jeff. Dem., 59,571.

These figures show that Justice Van Brunt had no opposition worth considering, and places Mr. Scott 72,705 votes ahead of Judge Andrews, who leads Mr. Allison only a few votes.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF QUEENS.

President of Borough—Frederick Bowland, Dem.
Sheriff—Joseph Meyerrose, Dem., Germ.-Am.
County Clerk—John N. Sutphin, Dem.,

BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

President of Borough—John L. Feeney, Dem.
Sheriff—Augustus Acker, Dem.
Nat. Dem., Germ. Am., Cits. U.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

District.
1. Jeremiah Kennefick, Dem.
2. Jeremiah Cronin, Dem., Nat. Dem.
3. Joseph E. Welling, Dem., Un. Dem.
4. Bernard Glick, Dem., Nat. Dem.
5. Joseph A. Flinn, Dem.
6. Frederick F. Fleck, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
7. Patrick H. Keahon, Dem., Nat. Dem.
8. Pierre A. Siegelstein, Rep., Cits. U., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
9. Henry Siefke, Dem., Nat. Dem.
10. John P. Koch, Dem., Nat. Dem.
11. William H. Gledhill, Dem., Nat. Dem.
12. James J. Smith, Dem., Nat. Dem.
13. Charles Metzger, Dem.
14. James P. Hart, Dem.
15. Robert Muh, Dem.
16. Emil Neufeld, Dem., Nat. Dem.
17. Dennis J. Harrington, Dem.
18. James E. Gaffney, Dem., Nat. Dem.
19. Theodore P. Gilman, Rep.
20. Thomas F. Woods, Dem., Nat. Dem.
21. John S. Roddy, Dem.
22. Michael Ledwith, Dem.
23. Phillip J. Ryan, Dem., Nat. Dem.
24. Frank Durn, Dem., Nat. Dem.
25. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Cits. U.
26. Edward F. McEneaney, Dem., Nat. Dem.
27. George H Mundorf, Dem.
28. John T. McCall, Dem., Nat. Dem.
29. Charles A. Parker, Rep.
30. George A. Purrell, Dem., Nat. Dem.
31. Elias Goodman, Rep.
32. William F. Schneider, Jr., Dem., Nat. Dem.
33. Thomas F. McCaul, Dem., Nat. Dem.

Borough of the Bronx.

34. Laurence W. McGrath, Dem., Nat. Dem.
35. Frederick Von Beersten, Rep., Cits. U. Annex. Dist., Frank Gass, Dem., Nat. Dem.

Democrats, 30; Republicans, 5; Citizens' Union, 1.

The Court of Appeals.

Alton B. Parker, candidate of the regular and National Democratic Parties for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, was elected to that office by 38,600 plurality. The ultimate result became evident as one return after another came in from counties outside the territory of the Greater New York. Wallace's plurality in these assured Republican strongholds materialized as was expected, but fell so far behind the normal Republican strength in the country districts that it went only a small way to offset the plurality that resulted from the combined vote for the Democratic candidate in this city and Brooklyn.

In a few counties Judge Wallace polled a fair proportion of the vote Black got last year. Tioga is an example. But in many cases his plurality was a small fraction of the Republican Gubernatorial candidate's, averaging throughout only about one-third of it. Some counties, such as Niagara, which gave Black 1,553 plurality last year and gave Parker over 100 plurality this, showed evidence of a change of heart that made the prospects for Wallace's total vote look decidedly gloomy. Sullivan County gave Black 1,440 plurality, an increase of 661 over Palmer's plurality as candidate for Secretary of State in 1895. This year Wallace's plurality fell back to 300. The case is fairly typical.

Parker's plurality in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, amounting to 95,475, so far surpassed Wallace's plurality in the country districts, which was between 56,000 and 57,000, as to give him a comparatively easy victory. Queens gave Wallace a plurality of 600, and Richmond 2,045 plurality to Parker. The latter's total plurality in Greater New York was 108,000.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

For Municipal Court Judge in the Eleventh District, Borough of Manhattan, which comprises the territory north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, to the Harlem River, to Spuyten Duyvil and the Hudson, and embraces the Twenty-third Assembly District, the greater part of the Thirty-first and about one-third of the Twenty-first Assembly Districts, the indications point strongly to the election of Francis J. Worcester, nominee of the Republicans, Citizens' Union, and Jeffersonian Democracy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

District.
1. Daniel E. Finn, Dem.
2. James Oliver, Dem., Nat. Dem.
3. Dominick S. Mullaney, Dem., Nat. Dem.
4. Patrick H. Roche, Dem., Nat. Dem.
5. William Astor Chanler, Dem., Nat. Dem.
6. Timothy P. Sullivan, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Nat. Dem.
7. John F. Maher, Dem., Nat. Dem.
8. Charles S. Adler, Rep., Cits. U., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
9. N. Taylor Phillips, Dem., Nat. Dem.
10. Julius Harburger, Dem., Nat. Dem.
11. John J. O'Connor, Dem., Nat. Dem.
12. Joseph Schulum, Dem., Nat. Dem.
13. Patrick F Trainor, Dem., Nat. Dem.
14. Jacob Fritz, Dem.
15. Thomas Smith, Dem.
16. Benjamin Hoffman, Dem., Nat. Dem.
17. John T. Brennan, Dem., Nat. Dem.
18. Charles P. Dillon, Dem., Nat. Dem.
19. Robert Mazet, Rep.
20. Cornelius T. Collins, Dem., Nat. Dem.
21. George C. Austin, Rep.
22. Henry Hachemeister, Dem.
23. Thomas J. Hayden, Dem., Nat. Dem.
24. John B. Fitzgerald, Dem., Nat. Dem.
25. A. S. Washburn, Rep.
26. Charles S. Sinsheimer, Dem., Nat. Dem.
27. Charles A. Molloy, Dem.
28. Joseph I. Green, Dem., Nat. Dem.
29. Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Rep.
30. George William Meyer, Jr., Dem., Nat. Dem.
31. Frank McCabe, Rep.
32. Thomas F. Donnelly, Dem., Nat. Dem.
33. John J. Egar, Dem., Nat. Dem.
34. Lyman W. Redington, Dem., Nat. Dem.
35. Charles H. Cronin, Rep., Cits. U.

Democrats, 28; Republicans, 7.

GENUINE ROGERS SILVERWARE

May be known by noting the distinguishing sign, viz.:

"1847,"

thus—

"1847" *Rogers Bros.*

Spoons, Forks, etc., with the above trade-mark have been now before the public for over HALF A CENTURY, and are acknowledged to be the standard of excellence.

Blow, Blow, Blow

Catarrh in the head affects the eyes, ears, and nose, causing headache, ringing noises, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose and throat. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for catarrh. By purifying the blood it removes the scrofulous taints which cause it and completely cures the affection.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Borough and Kings County Officers.

President of Borough—Edward M. Grout, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Sheriff—Frank D. Creamer, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Register—Henry F. Haggerty, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
County Clerk—William P. Wuest, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
County Treasurer—John W. Kimball, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
District Attorney—Josiah T. Mareau, Dem., Jeff. Dem.

CITY VOTE FOR MAYOR, 1894.

Assembly District.	Strong.	Grant.
1	2,795	4,150
2	3,842	4,879
3	3,901	3,003
4	2,911	3,312
5	3,572	3,193
6	4,702	3,694
7	6,425	3,787
8	6,291	4,309
9	6,069	4,475
10	5,162	4,117
11	5,611	1,967
12	3,823	3,932
13	5,268	4,128
14	4,296	4,625
15	3,560	4,830
16	5,340	4,173
17	4,217	3,252
18	3,983	3,823
19	5,151	4,039
20	3,515	2,859
21	6,774	2,263
22	3,971	3,296
23	8,376	3,061
24	5,483	3,546
25	4,571	3,169
26	6,910	4,371
27	8,762	3,940
28	6,524	3,481
29	6,697	3,516
30	4,329	2,985
Total	154,094	108,907

Strong's plurality, 45,187.

VOTE OF NEW YORK COUNTY, 1896.

Detailed Vote of the City by Assembly Districts.

As'bly Dis.	—For President.— McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Bryan, Nat. Dem.	—For Governor.— Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Black, Rep.	Porter, Dem.	Griffin, Nat. Dem.
1	1,916	3,232	77	1,780	3,341	106	
2	2,668	4,346	56	2,488	4,477	70	
3	3,217	4,386	76	3,027	4,516	94	
4	3,812	4,052	56	2,949	4,097	103	
5	4,993	2,992	243	4,702	3,144	364	
6	3,485	4,474	68	3,309	4,311	100	
7	3,951	4,576	100	3,793	4,697	124	
8	2,519	1,859	38	2,407	1,917	44	
9	4,244	4,247	149	4,039	4,389	199	
10	3,803	3,241	104	3,504	3,497	149	
11	3,305	3,829	104	3,130	3,928	165	
12	2,618	2,973	69	2,478	3,031	70	
13	3,871	3,733	54	2,702	3,824	63	
14	3,396	4,245	106	3,147	4,451	143	
15	3,348	3,881	84	3,174	4,021	110	
16	3,342	3,320	85	3,125	3,490	95	
17	3,020	4,142	87	2,857	4,241	145	
18	2,975	4,879	158	2,715	4,987	284	
19	7,643	3,456	314	7,117	3,484	669	
20	3,078	5,036	106	2,899	5,144	144	
21	8,724	3,812	396	8,269	4,060	628	
22	4,410	4,461	134	3,987	4,704	203	
23	6,287	4,131	202	5,962	4,317	334	
24	3,403	3,624	131	3,168	3,835	192	
25	6,274	2,135	273	5,908	2,202	511	
26	3,091	3,190	106	2,869	3,354	156	
27	5,671	1,785	267	5,390	1,882	458	
28	3,466	3,764	97	3,171	4,009	144	
29	7,806	1,661	367	7,098	1,932	810	
30	4,518	4,410	168	4,121	4,710	246	
31	8,240	2,883	384	7,673	3,196	555	
32	4,512	4,810	132	4,266	5,018	176	
33	4,444	3,886	152	4,182	4,078	200	
34	7,489	6,393	294	7,153	6,630	315	
35	8,241	6,454	315	7,807	6,735	418	
Annex	1,465	1,456	50	1,482	1,473	62	
Total	156,359	135,624	5,541	146,668	141,452	8,657	

McKinley's plurality, 20,735. Black's plurality, 5,216.

INVISIBLE TORPEDO BOATS.

An English Inventor Says England Rejects Inventions Approved by the United States and Other Nations.

From The London Mail.

Is it true that the officials at the Admiralty set their faces against any new invention of an unknown man, and decline to investigate into its merits unless it is brought to their notice by some one connected with the department? Mr. S. H. James, the inventor of the submarine sentry and sounding machine, asserts that it is, and that the effect is to force the inventor to take his production abroad. He cites two instances in support of his contention.

There was a reference a few days ago in The Daily Mail to the reported invisibility of French torpedo boats. According to Mr. James, in the Summer of 1894 experiments were made by an English inventor, who covered over a boat with mirrors placed at an angle, so that notwithstanding a roll of 25 degrees the whole was absolutely invisible at a range varying between 380 yards and 420 yards in broad daylight and bright August sunshine.

At shorter ranges, when it was known where the boat was, then some indistinct idea could be obtained, and for this reason the mirrors reflected the water. But when the observer was between the light and the boat, the mirrors reflected the water of a slightly lighter shade, and conversely, when the boat was between the observer and the light, the boat threw its own shadow, and the mirrors of course reflected the shadow. At 380 to 420 yards, however, these trivial differences were entirely lost, and the boat was absolutely invisible to the strongest and keenest eye, even when knowing the exact spot to look for it.

"At the time," says Mr. James, "my Lords of the Admiralty were officially informed by the inventor, but, as usual, declined to investigate. The usual practice of the Admiralty is to decline anything unless it is brought to their notice by some one connected with themselves. As an instance, the inventor of the submarine sentry, after obtaining results, asked permission to try it on one of her Majesty's ships, or, failing that, for a naval officer to see it on a merchant ship. Both requests were refused.

"Some time after a naval officer, who had seen the sentry at work, happened to meet the hydrographer, Captain, now Admiral, Wharton, and told him what he had seen. The hydrographer then sent a naval officer a trip to test and report, and the result is that many, if not all, her Majesty's surveying ships are fitted with it.

"Now," observes Mr. James, "comes the funny part. The Austrian Government, through their Naval Attaché, Commander Jedina, officially asked why it was not generally adopted for the British Navy. The answer returned was that while the sentry had been found to do all that it claimed, it was not put upon the battleships because the officers would trust to it and not keep a sharp lookout.

"The Austrian Naval Attaché was not satisfied. He sought out the inventor and went a trip, so that he could report to his Government not what he heard, but what he saw. The consequence is that while our own navy is unsupplied, foreign navies (notably German and American) have it.

"Lord Charles Beresford, when in command of the Undaunted, had one, and spoke of it as a most useful and excellent invention.

"The whole point, however," according to Mr. James, "is to show the necessity for a department to thoroughly inquire into new inventions likely to be useful to either branch of the service. Lord Charles Beresford," he says, "has been trying for a very long period to effect this. Under the present system any new unknown invention is shelved by the War Office or Admiralty, and consequently the inventor is simply forced to take it abroad. Is this good," he asks, "for the State as a whole?"

Woonsocket Republican.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 2.—The Republican city ticket was elected in to-day's contest. Mayor Batchelor was re-elected by 72 plurality. Last year his plurality was 224. The next City Council will be almost entirely Republican, the Democrats securing only one Alderman and three Councilmen.

STATE GOES DEMOCRATIC

Parker Elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by a Majority of 37,000.

BARTLETT DEFEATS BURR

Heavy Gains Over Last Year in City and County Elections—Republicans Suffer Seriously by Splits in Their Party.

The Democratic victory in New York State seems to be complete.

Returns to midnight indicate that Parker's majority for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is more than 37,000. Bartlett, Democrat, is evidently elected Supreme Court Justice for the Second Judicial District. Burr, his Republican opponent, carried Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, and Orange with pluralities aggregating over 6,000, but Bartlett piled up majorities in Kings, Queens, and Richmond which cannot be overcome.

The Democrats have elected their Sheriff in Steuben County, which in 1896 gave a Republican majority of over 4,000, their victory being the result of a Republican split.

Herkimer County, which last year gave 4,500 Republican majority, is carried by the Democrats by from 100 to 250 majority. The Democrats elect Starkweather to the Assembly. The Republicans save only the County Clerk, Richardson, and Cosler, Superintendent of the Poor. All the Republican nominees were Sheard men and opposed Warner Miller.

Oneida County elects the entire Republican ticket. Chemung elected the Republican ticket, except the Coroner, by from 400 to 1,100, the Republicans gaining slightly over 1896.

The Democrats swept Buffalo, electing Dr. Conrad E. Dehl Mayor by a majority estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000, their entire city ticket, eighteen of twenty-five Aldermen, and six Councilmen, making the Council solidly Democratic. The Democrats also carry Erie County, which gave a Republican majority of over 12,000 last year.

Five Justices of the Supreme Court were elected—two in the First Judicial District and one each in the Second, Fifth, and Eighth Districts. In the last two there were no contests. In the Fifth Pardon C. Williams, and in the Eighth Henry A. Childs, both Republicans, were indorsed by the Democrats.

In the First District, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt's name was on the Republican, Democratic, National Democratic, Citizens' Union, and Jeffersonian Democratic ballots, and thus he was practically without opposition. In this same district Francis M. Scott is supposed to be elected, as the strength of Tammany Hall was with him.

Yonkers, Westchester County, shows heavy Democratic gains over 1896. The Democrats carry the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, the Republicans the other three. The First Ward went Republican a year ago by a majority of 46 in a total vote of 824. This year it goes Democratic by a majority of 88 in a total vote of 824. The Democrats make gains in all the other wards. Joseph Hover, (Dem.,) is elected Justice of the Peace.

In Suffolk County the Republicans won on their entire ticket and held their own. They have elected William R. Duval County Clerk and Nathan D. Petty Surrogate by 2,500 majority, estimated. The majority in 1896 was 2,312.

In Syracuse James K. McGuire, Dem., was re-elected Mayor, defeating Donald Dey, Rep., by 800 majority.

BINGHAMTON GOES DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor and Eight Aldermen Out of Thirteen Are Elected.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Jerome De Witt, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Binghamton over George E. Green, Republican, by over 500 majority. Eight Democratic Aldermen out of thirteen are elected.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN CORTLAND.

Republican Strife Ends in the Election of the Democratic Ticket.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The election of David W. Van Hoesen, Democratic candidate for Assembly, to-day, by a plurality of about 250 ends the bitterest factional fight known in Cortland County in years.

The Republican Party split in two in convention, and an independent ticket was put up. Charges of fraud in caucus and convention were made on both sides. The Republicans tried in court to keep the Independent ticket from the ballot.

This increased the bitterness. The Democrats indorsed some Independent nominations and this resulted in the election of the total local Democratic ticket. It will take some time to heal the bitterness in the Republican Party.

Democratic Sheriff in Steuben.

CORNING, Nov. 2.—Stowell, Democrat, for Sheriff, has been elected in Steuben County by 198 plurality. This is the result of a Republican bolt, because of the failure of the county convention to read just an unfair representation in the convention.

Republican Mayor for Oswego.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—John D. Higgins, Republican, was re-elected Mayor by 125 majority in a vote of 5,000.

Republican Mayor for Ansonia.

ANSONIA, Conn., Nov. 2.—Franklin Burton, Republican, was elected Mayor over James T. Smith, Democrat, to-day by a majority of 10.

AFRICAN EXPLORER'S STORIES.

He Was Not Murdered, but an Elephant Almost Killed Him.

From The London Mail.

Mr. H. Cavendish, cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, has just returned from West Africa, where it was falsely reported recently he had been killed while on a sporting expedition. He has been seen by a Reuter's representative, to whom he told an interesting story of adventure in Somaliland and British East Africa.

Mr. Cavendish has the distinction of being the youngest African explorer. With Lieut. Andrews, of the Black Watch, accompanied by eighty-four armed Somalis with 150 camels, he started from Berbera, traveling via Lugh to Lake Rudolph and thence by the Uganda road through Kikuya to Mombasa.

When nearing Lugh he found an Abyssinian force had been about killing men, women, and children, and torturing prisoners. The natives had fled from their villages. At Lugh the Italian commander told him the garrison had been attacked repeatedly by a large force of Abyssinians.

On the way from Lugh to Lake Stephanie a salt lake crater was discovered 1,300 feet deep and a mile and a half wide.

Mr. Cavendish had an extraordinary adventure with a wounded elephant round Lake Stephanie, and he gives the following account of it:

"My escape was nothing less than miraculous. The great beast, mad with rage, was charging me, when at the critical moment my gun failed, and I had to turn and run. But the elephant soon caught me, and going on his knees tried to pin me to the ground with his tusks. Failing in this he caught me with his trunk and flung me round under his body with the idea of crushing me to death.

"How I escaped, I do not know, as I was in this situation for half an hour. At the end of that time the great brute got up, and kicking a piece of wood, which he doubtless took to be my dead body, made off to his retreat. Curiously enough, I had no bones broken. I was covered with blood, and owing to the pressure, my body was for some time covered with boils."

From Lake Stephanie to Lake Rudolph there was the additional excitement of mutiny on several occasions, his escort threatening to murder him and Lieut. Andrews, and his headman at another time making a similar threat.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY.

Names and Politics of the Members of Assembly Elected Yesterday.

The Assembly, which is made up of 150 members, had last year 102 Republicans, 1 Independent Republican, and 47 Democrats, the straight Republican majority being 54. This year's Assembly will consist of 79 Republicans, 67 Democrats, and 4 Citizens' Union nominees, the composition of the body being as follows:

Dist. **ALBANY COUNTY.**
1. William L. Coughtry, Rep.
2. James B. McEwan, Rep.
3. George T. Kelly, Dem.
4. George W. Stedman, Rep.

ALLEGANY.
A. W. Litchard, Rep.

BROOME.
1. Charles E. Fuller, Rep.
2. Edgar L. Vincent, Rep.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. George A. Stoneman, Rep.
2. Gervease A. Matteson, Rep.

CAYUGA.
1. Elias Q. Dutton, Rep.
2. George S. Fordyce, Rep.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Frederick R. Peterson, Rep
2. S. Frederick Nixon, Rep.

CHEMUNG.
John H. Holbert, Rep.

CHENANGO.
Jotham P. Allds, Rep.

CLINTON.
Edmund J. Pickett, Dem.

COLUMBIA.
Robert Hoes, Rep.

CORTLAND.
David W. Van Hoesen, Dem.

DELAWARE.
Delos Axtell, Rep.

DUTCHESS.
1. John A. Hanna, Rep.
2. William A. Tripp, Rep.

ERIE.
1. Anthony J. Boland, Dem.
2. Henry W. Hill, Rep.
3. William Maloney, Dem.
4. John C. Mohring, Dem.
5. Henry Streifler, Dem.
6. Nicholas J. Miller, Rep.
7. John K. Patton, Rep.
8. E. Freeman Baker, Rep.

ESSEX.
James H. Pierce, Rep.

FRANKLIN.
Thomas A. Sears, Rep.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Daniel Hayes, Rep.

GENESEE.
John J. Ellis, Rep.

GREENE.
Sylvester B. Gage, Dem.

HERKIMER.
Rufus G. Starkweather, Dem.

JEFFERSON.
1. Walter Zimmerman, Rep.
2. Cornelius J. Clark, Rep.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. Henry S. Griggs, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
2. John McKeown, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
3. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
4. David F. Davis, Rep., Cits. U.
5. Abram C. Degraw, Rep., Cits. U.
6. William R. McGuire, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
7. Francis P. Gallagher, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
8. Felix G. Kernan, Rep., Cits. U., Nat. Dem.
9. John J. Cain, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
10. John E. Thorne, Rep., Cits. U.
11. Joseph A. Guider, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Un. Dem.
12. Charles C. Schoeneck, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
13. Frank F. Schulz, Rep., Cits. U., Nat. Dem.
14. August F. Schmid, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
15. Harry Howard Dale, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
16. Edward C. Brennan, Rep., Cits. U.
17. Henry Marshall, Rep.
18. John P. Maccabe, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
19. Frederick Schmid, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
20. Frederick G. Hughes, Rep., Cits. U.
21. John E. Reisert, Dem.

LEWIS.
Addison L. Clark, Rep.

LIVINGSTON.
Otto Kelsey, Rep.

MADISON.
Robert Jay Fish, Rep.

MONROE.
1. James B. Perkins, Rep.
2. James M. E. O'Grady, Rep.
3. William W. Armstrong, Rep.
4. Jacob S. Haight, Dem.

MONTGOMERY.
Richard Murphy, Rep.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
1. Daniel R. Finn, Dem.
2. James Oliver, Dem., Nat. Dem.
3. Dominick F. Mullaney, Dem., Nat. Dem.
4. Patrick H. Roche, Dem., Nat. Dem.
5. William Astor Chanler, Dem., Nat. Dem.
6. Timothy P. Sullivan, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Nat. Dem.
7. John F. Maher, Dem., Nat. Dem.
8. Charles S. Adler, Rep., Cits. U., Jeff Dem., Un. Dem.
9. N. Taylor Phillips, Dem., Nat. Dem.
10. Julius Harburger, Dem., Nat. Dem.
11. John K. O'Connor, Dem., Nat. Dem.
12. Joseph Schulum, Dem., Nat. Dem.
13. Patrick F. Trainor, Dem.
14. Jacob Fritz, Dem.
15. Thomas Smith, Dem.
16. Benjamin Hoffman, Dem., Nat. Dem.
17. John F. Brennan, Dem., Nat. Dem.
18. Charles P. Dillon, Dem., Nat. Dem.
19. Robert Mazet, Rep.
20. Cornelius F. Collins, Dem., Nat. Dem.
21. George C. Austin, Rep.
22. Henry Hachemeister, Dem.
23. Thomas J. Hayden, Dem., Nat. Dem.
24. John B. Fitzgerald, Dem., Nat. Dem.
25. Albert S. Washburne, Rep.
26. Charles S. Sinsheimer, Dem., Nat. Dem.
27. Charles A. Molloy, Dem.
28. Joseph I. Green, Dem., Nat. Dem.
29. Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Rep.
30. George William Meyer, Jr., Dem., Nat. Dem.
31. Frank McCabe, Rep.
32. Thomas F. Donnelly, Dem., Nat. Dem.
33. John J. Egan, Dem., Nat. Dem.
34. Lyman W. Redington, Dem., Nat. Dem., Un. Dem.
35. Charles H. Cronin, Rep., Cits. U.

NIAGARA.
1. Dow Vroman, Dem.
2. Henry S. Tompkins, Dem.

ONEIDA.
1. Cornelius Haley, Dem.
2. Louis M. Martin, Rep.
3. John E. Mason, Rep.

ONONDAGA.
1. William G. Cottle, Dem.
2. Edward G. Ten Eyck, Rep.
3. Joseph Bondy, Rep.
4. John T. Delaney, Rep.

ONTARIO.
Robert B. Simmons, Rep.

ORANGE.
1. Louis F. Goodsell, Rep.
2. Daniel B. Schulze, Dem.

ORLEANS.
Dennis W. Evarts, Rep.

OSWEGO.
1. Lewis P. Taylor, Rep.
2. Thomas M. Costello, Rep.

OTSEGO.
Leland M. Cowles, Rep.

PUTNAM.
Emerson W. Addis, Rep.

QUEENS.
1. George L. Glaser, Dem.
2. Cyrus B. Gale, Dem.
3. Edward N. Townsend, Dem.

RENSSELAER.
1. Benjamin O. Brewster, Rep.
2. William Hutton, Jr., Dem.
3. Michael Russell, Rep.

RICHMOND.
Charles J. Kullmann, Dem.

ROCKLAND.
Irving W. Brown, Dem.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Ira C. Miles, Rep.
2. Martin V. B. Ives, Rep.

SARATOGA.
George W. Kavanaugh, Rep.

SCHENECTADY.
John C. Myers, Dem.

SCHOHARIE.
George M. Palmer, Dem.

SCHUYLER.
Charles A. Sloane, Rep.

SENECA.
William V. Van Rensselaer, Rep.

STEUBEN.
1. Edward D. Cross, Rep.
2. Hyatt C. Hatch, Rep.

SUFFOLK.
1. Erastus F. Post, Rep.
2. Carl S. Burr, Jr., Rep.

SULLIVAN.
George McLaughlin, Rep.

TIOGA.
Daniel P. Witter, Rep.

TOMPKINS.
Theron Johnson, Rep.

ULSTER.
1. Jacob H. Tremper, Rep.
2. Charles J. Ackert, Dem.

WARREN.
Taylor J. Eldridge, Rep.

WASHINGTON.
Charles R. Paris, Rep.

WAYNE.
Marvin I. Greenwood, Rep.

WESTCHESTER.
1. Jared Sandford, Dem.
2. William J. Graney, Dem.
3. John Gibney, Dem.

WYOMING.
Daniel B. Whipple, Rep.

YATES.
Miles W. Raplee, Rep.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

Pearls

and all kinds of

Precious Stones

of the finest quality only.

Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad.

Inspection invited.

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue

CORONERS ELECTED.

Borough of Manhattan.

Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Jacob E. Bausch, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Antonio Zucca, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Edward W. Hart, Dem., Nat. Dem.

Borough of the Bronx.

Anthony McOwen, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Thomas M. Lynch, Dem.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Anthony J. Burger, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
George W. Delap, Dem., Jeff. Dem.

Borough of Queens.

Lawrence E. Wise, Dem.
Leonard Rouff, Jr., Dem.
Philip T. Cronin, Dem., Nat. Dem.

Borough of Richmond.

George C. Trantor, Dem.
John Seaver, Dem., Nat. Dem.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ELECTED.

Borough of Manhattan.

FIRST DISTRICT.
John T. Oakley, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Martin Engal, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Thomas L. Foley, Dem., Nat. Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Charles F. Allen, Dem.
Patrick J. Ryder, Dem.
Frank J. Goodwin, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT.
John J. Murphy, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Harry C. Hart, Dem., Nat. Dem.
George B. Christman, Dem., Nat. Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Stewart M. Brice, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Eugene A. Wise, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Herman Sulzer, Dem., Nat. Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Adolph C. Hottenroth, Dem., Nat. Dem.
Bernard C. Murray, Dem., Nat. Dem.
William J. Hyland, Dem., Nat. Dem.

Borough of Brooklyn.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Conrad H. Hester, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Patrick S. Keely, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Matthew J. Kennedy, Dem., Jeff. Dem.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Henry French, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Charles Ebbetts, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Henry R. Nostrand, Dem., Jeff. Dem.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
John J. McGarry, Dem., Jeff. Dem., U. D.
William A. Doyle, Dem., Jeff. Dem.
Martin F. Conly, Dem., Jeff. Dem.

Borough of Queens.

NINTH DISTRICT.
David L. Van Nostrand, Dem.
Joseph Cassidy, Dem.

Borough of Richmond.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Benjamin J. Bodine, Dem.
Joseph F. O'Grady, Dem., Jeff. Dem., Nat. Dem., U. Dem.

Vote for Governor, 1896.

Counties.	Black, Rep.	Porter, Dem.	Griffin, N. D.
Albany	21,203	18,600	486
Allegany	7,031	3,870	93
Broome	10,392	5,620	194
Cattaraugus	9,247	6,132	105
Cayuga	9,793	6,028	158
Chautauqua	14,143	6,576	159
Chemung	7,810	5,334	118
Chenango	6,258	3,990	128
Clinton	5,966	3,109	59
Columbia	6,457	4,546	176
Cortland	4,894	2,907	67
Delaware	7,749	4,456	95
Dutchess	11,784	6,808	284
Erie	41,585	33,667	1,800
Essex	5,331	1,779	60
Franklin	6,105	2,504	63
Fulton and Hamilton	7,527	3,978	167
Genesee	5,134	3,038	64
Greene	4,474	3,768	92
Herkimer	7,814	5,247	207
Jefferson	10,919	6,977	336
Kings	103,967	80,285	5,552
Lewis	4,406	3,111	51
Livingston	5,440	4,104	71
Madison	6,926	3,803	134
Monroe	25,180	18,083	468
Montgomery	6,789	5,082	124
New York	146,668	141,452	8,657
Niagara	8,237	6,684	162
Oneida	17,571	12,068	672
Onondaga	23,886	15,181	463
Ontario	7,379	5,577	149
Orange	13,769	9,257	270
Orleans	4,674	2,995	40
Oswego	11,252	6,511	134
Otsego	8,075	5,894	159
Putnam	2,328	1,044	65
Queens	17,919	12,553	804
Rensselaer	16,547	13,722	282
Richmond	5,849	4

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY

Low Deplores the Result, but Bespeaks the Good Will of Citizens for the New Administration.

LESSON OF TRACY'S DEFEAT

Henry George Expresses Satisfaction that the Struggle Is Over—Van Wyck, Tracy, and Gleason Are Silent—Dunn and Gardiner Talk.

Most of the candidates, both the defeated and the victorious, were very reticent about the result of yesterday's election. There was little exultation on the one hand, and little complaining or explaining on the other.

Seth Low and Henry George were the only Mayoralty candidates who made anything like a public statement. Mr. George's was only an informal talk to a knot of his loyal followers, and not a reasoned explanation of his defeat or the sudden collapse of his campaign.

The others made no statements. Neither Van Wyck, nor Tracy, nor Gleason thought it worth while to give his views on the result.

Mr. Low's statement was given out shortly before midnight. It is as follows:

"It is not possible to discuss the result of the election in New York City at the present moment without discrimination. A few things, I think, stand out on the surface of the figures.

No Need to Despair.

"The year has been a heavy Democratic year everywhere. Tammany has felt the advantage of this strong tendency. I think this circumstance shows the absolute necessity, if it also shows a difficulty, of separating municipal from State and National issues, if the cities are ever to be governed on their merits. In the light of the event it is clear that the Citizens' Union has made a gallant fight for principles that are vital. It is better to have fought and lost in such a cause than not to have fought at all.

"There is no need to despair of good government in the city when such a struggle could be made against such odds. The returns show that there was no possibility of Republican success in a contest on party lines, nor is it easy to imagine a time when in this city there will be.

"For the sake of the city I greatly deplore the result; and yet I would urge all whom my voice may influence not to lose heart. We have laid the foundation, it may well be hoped, for future successes, and ours is the first cause that has suffered at the outset a heavy reverse.

Bespeaks Aid to the New Mayor.

"I bespeak for the new Mayor and his associates the co-operation of all my supporters as I pledge my own in any effort they may make to administer the government of the city in the interest of the people.

Henry George "Inexpressibly Happy."

Henry George said, when he heard of the result:

"It is no fault of ours if we have lost. The Jeffersonian Party, however, is here to stay, and we will continue to fight until we win."

A little later he made a brief speech, in which he said:

"I think I will get 20,000 to 25,000 votes in the Greater New York. I think that Van Wyck will get about 90,000 votes over Low, and Low will lead Tracy by 30,000 votes.

"One thing is certain: I have kept the faith, have made the fight, and am not ashamed. All that a man can do is to fight for his principles. Many a man has sacrificed his life and gained nothing.

"I am inexpressibly happy to-night. I have been called upon in the last few days to give what is to me the most precious thing in this world. We cannot expect always to get the spoils of victory. I have kept my self-respect."

This speech was loudly cheered, and his supporters cried out: "We will try it again."

Dayton Has No Comment to Make.

Charles W. Dayton, candidate for Controller on the ticket of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, telephoned to the George headquarters in the Union Square Hotel from his personal headquarters in the Sturtevant House to learn the result of the election. After being informed of the Tammany victory he said he did not think it worth while to make any comment.

Sheriff-elect Thomas J. Dunn, when congratulated by his friends, said:

"I'm glad I'm elected. I never doubted it from the start. Why should I? Now the chair will not be out. It will be in."

Asa Bird Gardiner, elected as District Attorney, said:

"It's no surprise. We fought a gallant fight, and victory is ours. The committee which notified me of my nomination said: 'We ask but one pledge—that you administer the affairs of the office for the interest of the people and good government.' Then they said the party would stand by me whenever I dispensed with any employe whom I thought incompetent."

VIEWS OF BROOKLYN LEADERS.

Some of Them Blame Mr. Platt—Woodruff Says Independent Sentiment Is Useless by Itself.

The following are the opinions of political leaders in Brooklyn on the result of the election:

Edward M. Shepard: "I regard it as a very great calamity."

Willis L. Ogden: "There is always a Bull Run before an Appomattox, and if it had not been for Platt's action the city could have been carried against Tammany Hall. If it is any satisfaction to him to know that he has temporarily wrecked the Republican Party, he can have it."

W. H. Nicolls, an old schoolmate of Seth Low, said: "We will have the Appomattox at the next election. I should think there would be sorrow in more homes to-night than rejoicing."

Judge Hiram R. Steele, ex-President of the Young Republican Club: "It is evident that if we had all got together we would have downed Tammany Hall."

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of the Brooklyn Institute: "It is what we have all expected, but not what we have hoped for."

Ex-Mayor Schieren: "If Mr. Van Wyck is elected I hope that he will give us good government."

Almet F. Jenks: "It looks like a complete Democratic victory, just as we have all expected."

Henry W. Maxwell: "I looked for a tidal wave for Low, and did not get it."

Jackson Wallace: "The people of New York evidently do not want any reform. I think the defeat will be charged to Platt, but whether the Republicans will take the bit in their teeth and endeavor to reform the party is another matter. I do not think there are enough men to take hold of it, and believe Mr. Platt will still retain control."

Walter B. Atterbury: "I have nothing to say, except that it is a Democratic landslide."

William J. Buttling: "A crazy man would have known that the Republicans did not have a chance to win. I knew two weeks ago that Van Wyck would win, but I did not say anything then because I did not want to discourage the people. Other than this I can say nothing concerning what has happened."

Harry A. Hanbury: "I concede the Tammany victory with the exception of the few Republicans who were indorsed by the Citizens' Union."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff: "The result illustrates the indisputable fact which I presented to a delegation of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty—that a Democratic machine cannot be defeated by an independent movement except with the co-operation of a Republican organization. Every independent effort unaided by Republican support in New York, in Brooklyn, in Chicago, and in other municipalities with which the present generation are familiar has ended in lamentable failure, as as illustrated by the Woodward and Shepard campaigns in Brooklyn, the Hewitt campaign in New York, and the election in Chicago last Spring.

"When the Independents have joined hands with the Republican Party, success has always crowned their united efforts, as in the Low and Schieren campaigns in Brooklyn and the Strong campaign in New York. The result so overwhelmingly in favor of Tammany clearly illustrates the fact that a division in the party tends to augment the normal strength of the other party. I believe that research will disclose the fact that in most instances where even a majority party was divided, the minority party polled as many votes as were polled by both wings of the larger party. The members of a political household divided against itself lose heart, while there is a corresponding increase of confidence on the other side.

"The result is most unfortunate, and I am sure I express the wish of all true, loyal Republicans when I say that it is my earnest hope that all who have voted for Mr. Low will now turn their attention to the curtailment of the power of Tammany Hall in hearty co-operation with the Republican Party, which stands alone for honest government in municipal affairs and honest money in National affairs. To this end I appeal to all our Republican friends to welcome the aid of the supporters of Seth Low and to consider to-day's events a sealed page in the book of Republican history."

JACOB WORTH DENOUNCES PLATT.

Says He Alone Was Responsible for the Defeat.

Jacob Worth received the news of Seth Low's defeat with the air of a man who expected just such a calamity. He was greatly disappointed at the outcome, placing with many expressions of bitterness the entire blame of the Citizens' Union defeat upon Senator Platt. Because of the lateness of the hour when Mr. Worth was found last night he would give no more than a hasty review of the situation.

"You ask whether I am surprised?" he queried. "No. I cannot say that I am. Judging from the returns so far as I have them, Van Wyck has polled more votes than even his friends expected."

"To whom do you attribute Van Wyck's victory?"

"To whom?" repeated Mr. Worth. "To the one man responsible for the defeat of his party—to the man who would rather see Croker in power, than a clean, honest element in politics like that which Seth Low represents. That man is Senator Platt. Now, how in the world can you expect to elect a man when you find a united party against him? The death of Henry George swept away the last possibility of Seth Low's election. The men whom Henry George had drawn to himself drifted back to their old party when the master hand was no longer here to guide them, and Tammany, in my judgment, won this election solely on the votes of the Simon Pure George men.

"But this plainly was not the underlying or the real cause. The odium of defeat falls upon Platt. It was his obstinate will, his ingrained determination to rule or ruin, that is responsible for this disgrace upon the Greater New York. He underrated as well as I did—as well any one not a fool in politics—that unless a union man could stand for us as a united party that the chances for defeat were almost a foregone conclusion. He did it; now let him answer to the people of this city. Tammany is in power now, and God Almighty only knows when it can be wrested from them."

At this point Mr. Worth branched off into a vigorous denunciation of Mr. Platt. He referred to Lemuel E. Quigg as a parasite and a lickspittle. "But, after all," added Mr. Worth, "who's Quigg? He was brought out by Platt, and by the same hand he'll drop out of sight."

"What do you think of the Mayoralty vote in Kings?" was asked.

Mr. Worth smiled broadly. "I think," he replied, "that Seth Low made a splendid run. Even the anti-Platt Republicans were beaten, they rebuked Platt. The figures show that. If these returns are correct, Low beats Tracy by over 25,000. That shows how strong Low is in his own city as compared with Gen. Tracy."

Mr. Worth spoke of the defeat of Atterbury for Sheriff and the remainder of the county ticket in terms of sarcasm. "They have found out now," he said, "how much reliance they could place upon Platt and Tim Woodruff."

The Court Had "Lunch."

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Col. Gabriel Bouck, the sage of Oshkosh, was arguing before the jury in the United States court. The big hand of the court-room clock had long passed the half hour after twelve when Judge Seaman interrupted:

"Colonel," said he, "do you intend to finish your argument soon? If not the court will adjourn for lunch."

"For what?" roared the Oshkosh man, with a shake of his shaggy head.

"For lunch," returned the Court smiling.

"Lunch; hugh!" snorted the Colonel. "I've been used to just a plain ordinary dinner, and I guess its about time to eat it."

"Very well," returned the Court suavely, "we will adjourn until 2 o'clock to permit the jury and the Court to get their lunch, while Col. Bouck gets his dinner." And the man who laughed the loudest was Col. Bouck.

Poison Easily Bought.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The alarming increase in the number of suicides by poison was being discussed at a club recently, and a statement was made by one of the members that the law governing the sale of poisons by druggists was absolutely ignored. This statement being challenged, the man who made it offered to wager that he could go to the nearest drug store, or to any other that might be selected, and without a prescription purchase enough poison to kill several persons. The wager was accepted, and a store was selected at random from a directory. The one who made the wager, accompanied by two others, went to the store indicated, and, without the slightest difficulty, purchased twenty-five grains of morphine. As a further proof the same party went to another store and in the same way procured enough strychnine to kill a regiment.

Presented It with the Dinner.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle-Telegraph.

The defense of some of the restaurant keepers charged with selling oleomargarine is that they did not sell the article, but gave it away with the dinner. This plea will carry weight with thoughtful persons who consider the price paid by the detectives for the dinners at which the samples of butterine were obtained. When the proprietor of an eating house supplies a meal "consisting of one kind of meat or fish, with two side dishes, piece of pie, and tea, coffee, or milk," for the small sum of 15 cents, the purchasing power of that amount of coin must be very nearly exhausted. It must be out of the goodness of his heart, and not out of the 15 cents, that the proprietor provides the lubricant with which the bread is "buttered."

Forestry Association Seal.

The American Forestry Association has issued invitations for competitive designs for a corporate seal. All designs submitted will be referred to a jury, composed of Albert Pissis of San Francisco, Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City; Halsey B. Ives, St. Louis; J. H. Guest, Cincinnati, and Augustus St. Gaudens. The designs are to be forwarded to the Secretary of the association before Jan. 15, 1898, and will be sent from there to the members of the jury, who will select the ten having superior merit. Of these ten the Executive Committee of the association will select one for execution and will pay to the author of the design selected $100.

Telephone Service

Saves Your Time,
Brings New Customers,
Retains Old Ones,
Economizes in Wages,
and generally lubricates the wheels of business.

20,500 Telephones in New York City.

All long distance stations.
Rates from $90 a year.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

EARLY VOTE IN BROOKLYN

At Noon Commissioner Edwards Said Two-thirds of the Ballots Had Been Cast.

INTENSE INTEREST SHOWN

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Makes a Canvass Before 2 o'Clock and Hears So Much Talk About Seth Low and Van Wyck that He Gives Up Hope.

At noon yesterday Election Commisioner Charles J. Edwards of Brooklyn finished a canvass of that city, and declared that two-thirds of the vote had been cast. The rush of Brooklyn voters to the polls was something almost without parallel in the history of the city. The voting was quiet and orderly, and few disturbances were reported.

As an indication of the spirit that prevailed, the following incident was noted in the Second District of the Twenty-fourth Ward. An invalid chair, in which sat an old man, covered by a blanket, was pushed up to the polling place by a colored man. His attendant carried him into the polling place where he was allowed to enter a booth at once without awaiting his turn. This is the district in which Frank D. Creamer, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff lives. Other similar scenes illustrating the intense interest taken in the election were enacted everywhere.

The enthusiasm for Low was high in the strong Republican wards, and in the Eastern District the evidences of split voting were so great as to astonish politicians. The length of time spent in the booths by voters was such as to suggest that split voting was almost becoming the rule instead of the exception. In the Nineteenth Ward the banner Republican ward of the Eastern District, where Jacob Worth and Mayor Wurster live, all the talk was for Low and Republican watchers with Tracy badges admitted that they had voted for the Citizens' Union candidate. It was learned that two men had been discharged for working for Low while receiving pay as Tracy watchers. The panic was so great that Republican politicians in this ward said that orders had been issued to drop Tracy and vote for Van Wyck.

In Flatbush three-fourths of the vote had been cast by noon.

The Law Violations.

Election Commissioner Edwards, during his tour of the city, found many flagrant violations of the law. In the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of the Twentieth Ward he found copies of the official ballot, with the words, "Put your X under the star." In another place he found similar blots marked "Vote under the eagle." He took these false ballots away, but when he removed the "star" ballots in the Twelfth District of the Twentieth Ward a Democratic watcher ordered him to put them back. A crowd of men pushed and jostled the Commissioner. Mr. Edwards told the men who he was, and they precipitately retreated.

Harold Titcomb, a student in Columbia University, was arrested by Detective Shaughnessy of the Fourth Precinct on a charge of illegal voting. He registered from 111 Lafayette Avenue, although since college opened he has been boarding in New York. He was challenged, and swore in his vote, claiming that his legal residence was still in Brooklyn. He was then arrested, but Justice Teale paroled him pending examination.

The Eighth Ward was one of the principal battlefields. Harry A. Hanbury is the Republican leader in this ward, and Jacob Worth was anxious to punish him for what Mr. Worth considered his treachery in the fight before the City Convention. Worth's men did their best to roll up a strong Low vote, and Hanbury, knowing the feeling, fought hard to retain the normal Republican vote.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff left his home at 8 o'clock and went to his polling place, the First District of the Twenty-second Ward. Over a hundred votes had then been cast in the district, and the Lieutenant Governor was made cheerful by the statement of several of his friends that they, like himself, had cast straight Republican ballots. Then he made a tour of several wards before going down town.

Low's Name Greets Him.

On every side he heard the name of Low. His spirits fell accordingly, and descended even to a lower degree of frigidity when one after another he met over forty Democrats who told him that sick of machine politics they had voted for Mr. Low. At 2 o'clock Mr. Woodruff reached Republican headquarters completely discouraged.

"It's all over," he remarked to several of his friends. "When one meets as many Democrats as I have this morning, and such an apparent sentiment for Seth Low, the outlook is discouraging. Low will poll a big vote, but I think Van Wyck will be elected."

All through the afternoon the Republican managers spent their time reassuring one another and hoping against hope. As the day waned into night, and the tickers began to tell of the result, there was frost in many hearts in Kings County.

Among the county candidates in Kings the bitterest disappointment was visited upon Walter B. Atterbury, candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Atterbury recalls now how he twice refused the offer of the Postmastership of Brooklyn from President McKinley and industriously the Commissionership of Immigration. Everything was sacrificed by the young Twenty-third Ward politician for the prospect of the rich Sheriff's fees.

Queer Prince de Sagan.

From The London News's Paris Letter.

A great society event took place to-day. That arbiter of fashion, the Prince de Sagan, has long been between life and death. His condition, ensuant on a paralytic stroke, left little room for hope. However, a milk diet, electricity, and other remedies have brought him so far round that yesterday he was able to leave the club where he has lived for years, and take a drive in the Bois. Instead of ordering the driver to take him back to the Rue Royale, he told him to drive to the Hotle de Sagan, in the Rue St. Dominique, Saint Germain, where his wife lives. The meeting took place, and to-day the announcement goes forth that henceforward the Prince de Sagan will live with his wife. Her residence is a house with a history, though a new one. It was built by Hope, the banker, out of a part of the profits he realized in helping the Government of Louis XVIII. to pay off the war indemnity which the invaders of France demanded in 1815. Hope had united his destiny with that of a beautiful Arlésienne, who became by her second marriage Mme. Rapp. To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets. His chef was the first to cook canvas-back ducks in Paris. They were brought over alive in tanks from Maryland to Havre, and fed on the way on wild celery and other victuals they liked. At a ball that he gave one Winter there were thirty thousand francs' worth of forced strawberries. He refused to say whether they came from Perpignan or the Riviera. Somebody said to Baron James Rothschild: "It is now your turn to trump Hope." "I can't afford such Lucullian freaks," said the Baron. Hope, however, was cheeseparing about small expenses. He one day found an error in his club accounts of two francs, and went back to claim the money. The cast-off house linen was always sent to the auction mart and Hope went himself to look after the sale. He died in relative poverty, and his house was sold for a fifth of what it cost to the army contractor, Sellière, father of the present Princesse de Sagan.

Disappointed Ohio Republicans.

From The Portland (Me.) Press, Rep.

Evidently there is some dissatisfaction in Ohio in regard to the distribution of the offices, for Secretary Sherman in his letter in support of Mark Hanna takes occasion to say that though all the applicants have not got offices, they have all got patient hearings, and that no President could have felt more keenly his inability to comply with the wishes of his friends than has Mr. McKinley. The average Ohioan when he fails to get an office he is after is, we fear, altogether too hot to accept consolation of the kind that Mr. Sherman undertakes to administer.

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys and bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action, Bright's disease or diabetes await you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach, and nervous system.

WALES'S YOUNGEST GODSON.

Christening of the Marlborough Heir, the Latest Scion of the Vanderbilts.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Two events of high import in the fashionable world followed one upon the heels of the other to-day. One was a christening and the other a wedding. By an inversion of natural chronological sequence the christening took place before the wedding. The Duke of Marlborough's heir received his name with honors such as are due to Princes. And he bears a notable name, in which are compounded Christian names of renown, including those of the great founder of the line, John Churchill, and our own popular Prince of Wales, Albert Edward. The Prince of Wales stood godfather to the infant, and the baptismal ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's—two circumstances that lent importance to the occasion.

There was little distance to be covered by the small but distinguished party that attended the christening. The Prince of Wales had just to step over the way from Marlborough House, which Wren built for the Great Duke, and the Marlborough party had only to come down the short distance from Spencer House.

The Chapel Royal has been the scene of many christenings, royal and otherwise. The last royal christening was that of the Duke of York's daughter, when the Queen attended personally and stood godmother to the baby Princess. There is a simplicity about the structure and appointments of the Chapel Royal far removed from the popular conception of the pomp of royal ceremonial. Its flat roof, its sparsely carved pews—of which there are two rows on either side—its simple altar fittings, its paneled walls are all innocent of any excess of decoration, and the big altar window at the far end has but a border of stained glass in each of the panes, instead of full-blooded pictures glowing on the glass as the morning sun illuminates the whole. On each side of the altar the walls are covered with a magnificent piece of tapestry—one representing "Rebecca at the Well" and the other "Melchisedec." They were brought some years ago from Kensington Palace at the suggestion of the Princess Louise and placed in their present positions.

The special floral decorations were chaste and simple. The blade-like leaves of delicate green palms showed against the light of the window, and on and around the altar there were bouquets of white chrysanthemums and arum lilies. The baptismal font stood outside the altar rails, the rim of the basin encircled with a wreath of white chrysanthemums. On the altar was the royal communion plate—rich glittering disks, gorgeously molded in high relief. A couple of massive gold candlesticks held candles a yard high, each tipped with a mellow flame. Lighted candles with tiny green shades were fixed on the choir stalls and on the lectern. Near the baptismal font were six chairs upholstered in purple velvet, three on either side of the central aisle. These were used by the principals in the ceremony.

The Ceremony.

At eleven o'clock Dr. Creser, the organist of the Chapel Royal, began to discourse sweet music up aloft, and a few of the early arrivals among the privileged guests slipped quietly into the pews. At 11:25 the members of the choir took their places. White surplices concealed the splendid uniform of the royal choir boys, but the early comers who had witnessed one or two of them flitting about the chapel had an opportunity of admiring the abundance of gold lace that overspread the scarlet cloth of their coats—coats of a like shape and nearly as resplendent as those of the Drum Majors in the Guards. A minute or two later the heir to the Marlborough dukedom was borne in in the arms of a nurse. The Young Duchess walked alongside, beaming smiles on her acquaintances in the pews. She was dressed in a costume of pale blue and white, with a brown fur trimming. Conspicuous among the ladies who accompanied her was the Marchioness of Blandford, richly attired in ruby satin.

At 11:30 o'clock the Prince of Wales entered the chapel. The Duke of Marlborough came in with the Duke of Abercorn and Mr. W. Vanderbilt, the grandfather of the baby, who is also a godfather. Lord Churchill was also present, as well as Lady Lillian and Lady Norah Churchill, the Countess of Pembroke, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and the Ladies Scott. The company was very small, only a few of the seats being occupied. The service, which was conducted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, sub-Dean, opened with the singing of the hymn, "Father of Heaven, who hast created all," the baby remaining in the arms of his godmother and grandmother, the Marchioness of Blandford. He received his name—John Albert Edward William—in silence befitting the solemnity of the occasion. Indeed, he uttered neither cry nor plaint until the singing of the concluding hymn, when he was transferred to the arms of his nurse. A tiny piping protest then issued from the precious bundle of lace, silk, and cambric, but the cry was soon hushed by means of the soothing magic which is the common gift of all nursing womankind.

While the Prince of Wales and the other sponsors retired into the vestry to make the necessary signatures, his babyship—all unconscious of the function—held a little court. All the ladies crowded round the nurse, who, with touch light as gossamer, displayed all the infantine charms to the admiring circle. At noon the function ended, and the Duke of Marlborough's heir was carried out of the chapel, preceded by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied to his carriage by Lord Frederic Hamilton.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

The Story They Are Telling on the Other Side of the Line.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

A writer in The Toronto Printer and Publisher, commenting on the tendency of some of our United States cousins to indulge in "tall talk," recalls an incident that occurred in Montreal at the time that the press of the United States was threatening that the $5,500,000 awarded to Canada by the Halifax arbitration would not be paid.

Lord Dufferin had just got back from a visit to Washington. There had been objections raised in Congress to paying the money. Lord Dufferin saw that a joke would relieve the strain. He looked round the large banqueting hall of the Windsor Hotel and remarked with pretended solemnity: "No, gentlemen, I have not brought it back in my pocket. Our $5,500,000 of fish money was not handed to me across the counter by the President." He went on to say that he never even looked as if he wanted it, so convinced was he that all was right. In fact, he had heard that Gen. Ben Butler and others were going to move that the furniture in the Congressional buildings should be pawned rather than that the States should remain in Canada's debt an hour longer than was necessary. He had not mentioned the matter to the Secretary of State, but diplomatists had their own way of settling these things. They did not dispute like washwomen over a tub. A nod, a wink, meant a great deal. The Secretary of State had maintained a pregnant silence, "and," said Lord Dufferin, "as speech is silver and silence is golden, I knew from the Secretary's silence that he was not only going to pay up like a man, but pay up in gold like a gentleman."

When this speech was telegraphed to the United States press there was a roar of laughter from one end of the Republic to the other. The pettiness of the dispute was recognized, and the money was paid over in a few weeks.

The Manitoba Wheat Crop.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

The books of the Dominion Government Grain Inspector at Fort William show that up to the 19th of October 5,595 cars of wheat of this season's crop had been delivered at that point, representing at, say, 750 bushels to the car, 4,250,000 bushels. Of this quantity of wheat 75 per cent. is graded No. 1 hard, and 22 per cent. No. 2 hard, leaving only 3 per cent. of lower grades. Practically, therefore, the entire crop is of fine milling quality, a very striking circumstance.

Another thing shown by the figures submitted is that the crop has begun early to move and been carried rapidly to the great lakes. At a corresponding period of 1896, namely, on the 19th of October, only 2,407,000 bushels had gone into the Fort William elevators. In this respect, also, the present season is somewhat exceptional.

The Credit System.

From The Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Every hour in the day you hear some one abusing a merchant. In nine cases out of ten the trouble arose over an account; over the merchant giving credit. If we could get rid of the credit system, we would get rid of a third of our troubles.

THE EFFECT ON CONGRESS

Only Two Senatorships Likely to be Changed by the Elections Yesterday.

PARTIES WILL STAND AS NOW

No Indication that the Republicans Will Lose Control of the Senate in 1899—Anxiety as to the Next House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The election results of to-day do not promise to change the division by parties in Congress. The House is not affected by the elections, and the Senate will be changed by it only in two places if Maryland shall be lost to the Democrats and Ohio to the Republicans.

If Hanna is succeeded by a Democrat and Gorman by a Republican, the loss of a Republican from Ohio would be felt first, as Hanna is only filling the unfinished term of Mr. Sherman, and his successor may be elected in January, while Gorman's successor will not take his place until 1899. If these States have been lost by the parties now having the Senators, the gain and loss will be even, and, so far as they are concerned, the vote will be the same in 1899.

There appears to Democrats to be a gleam of hope from New Jersey, where a Senator is to be elected in 1899 to take the place of Mr. Smith. On the other hand, the Republicans can reasonably expect to get Wisconsin's Senator, the Senator from New York, probably one from North Dakota, and one from California, before March, 1899, which would provide them with 47 Republican votes, not counting Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, and Teller, silver Republicans. The gain of New Jersey by the Republicans would increase this vote.

The effect of the election upon the Republicans, notwithstanding the prospect of future Senatorial gains, which may be impaired by adverse developments, is depressing. In Administration circles, where there has been much dejection about the failure of the Dingley law to provide largely increased revenue, the untoward outcome in New York and Ohio is regarded as ominous of the loss of the next House of Representatives just at the time that the Administration seems to be likely to gain the Senate by a decisive majority.

The Democrats in Washington are reasonably happy to-night. It was evident at an early hour that the chief interest in the election was first in the New York Mayoralty contest and next to that in the neighboring fight in Maryland. The betting in respect to New York had been toward Van Wyck and the general expectation so largely favored him that bets were not easily made. The popular favor was manifested at the bulletin boards. Early indications showing Van Wyck ahead in New York were vigorously cheered.

The Republicans who had been assured that Gen. Tracy not only would lead Low, but would be elected, indulged in loud regrets as they combined the votes for Low and Tracy as they appeared on the bulletin boards and found that the combination would beat Van Wyck.

Pictures of Croker were cheered vehemently, and Platt immersed in a bowl of consummé sent the crowd into shrieks of delight.

As the reports from Ohio pointed to the loss of the Legislature by Hanna, the Democrats, already elated over Tammany success, screamed themselves hoarse and hooted with glee at the frequently displayed portrait of Senator Hanna, who appeared to be friendless.

The news from Baltimore, showing Malster's election as Mayor, was not relished by Democrats, but the hope of holding the State for Gorman was not abandoned at a late hour.

BROTHER OF THE AUTOCRAT.

Serious Illness of John Holmes at His Home in Cambridge.

Boston Letter to The Chicago Times-Herald.

John Holmes, the brother of the "Autocrat," the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is hopelessly ill. Never a strong man, he has failed perceptibly the past year, and for some time he has had a heart trouble. Within a week this has taken a form which leaves no chance for recovery. Three years younger than his distinguished brother, at eighty-six he has shown wonderful vitality.

For many years John Holmes has lived in a plain little wooden house in Appian Way, a short Cambridge Street, a very little way from the older Harvard buildings, and almost in sight of the spot where once stood his birthplace. The latter historic house was removed to make way for the new Harvard Law School.

In his little house, cared for by a devoted housekeeper, Mr. Holmes has seemed to lead the life of a recluse, but though he has gone little into general society, he has led by no means the life of a morose hermit. He has always had a circle of intimate friends, at whose homes he has been a most welcome guest. As he has seen more than one generation of his own contemporaries pass away, he has made friends with younger persons, and some of his most ardent admirers are the college boys and girls in the society.

Many persons have wondered that a man so fond of domesticity never married, and ill health has generally been given as the reason. But lately I heard a romantic story concerning him which has also much pathos.

It seems that when a young man he fell in love with a very beautiful girl, a cousin in his own family, or in that of some friend. When he wished to marry her his mother and his brother opposed him very vigorously. Their objection was that the girl was poor, that although of eminently good family, she had no money. John Holmes did not intend to give heed to this, but while the matter was under discussion the girl left Cambridge, and no one knew where she had gone. Her lover tried vainly to get her address, and it is said that he never knew where she had been until he read of her death in a newspaper. He then learned that she had been living in an obscure part of the country with relatives, for she had too much pride to marry a man whose family looked down on her.

John Holmes is said to be more like his father, Dr. Abiel Holmes, the historian of New England, while Oliver Wendell Holmes resembled their mother.

John Holmes belonged to the Harvard class of 1832, of which the last quinquennial showed but three survivors besides himself—W. W. Wellington, M. D., J. T. Morse, and William Cushing. Among the more famous members of this class were Noah Webster, Charles T. Brooks, the German translator, and George Ticknor Curtis. His early friends prophesied a great career for John Holmes, but, while he has been a deep student, especially of the classics, he has not put the result of his scholarship into print. He has also been a very witty conversationalist, ranking in the opinion of many above the "Autocrat." His verse and short sketches have been handed around in manuscript, and it is possible that a collection may be made of them. Lowell once spoke of him as "one of those choice poets who will not tarnish their bright fancies by publication."

Like his brother, John Holmes is of something less than average height. He is of heavier build than was he, and has a remarkably thick head of snow-white, bushy hair. Years ago John Holmes belonged to a famous whist club, whose other members were James Russell Lowell, his brother-in-law; Dr. Estes Howe, and John Bartlett of "Familiar Quotations" fame. John Holmes is the last link connecting the Cambridge of to-day with the Cambridge of the past.

Two Soldier Brothers Reunited.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A remarkable case of separated brothers meeting unexpectedly is reported from the Milwaukee branch of the National Soldiers' Home. A veteran, sick and weary, applied for shelter in the home and was placed in one of the hospital wards for treatment, it being apparent to the surgeon that he was in rather a bad way. The veteran gave his name as Nichols. He was so ill that he was compelled to remain in bed for some time, and a few days after his admission another sick and dilapidated veteran was admitted to the home and hospital for treatment. He was placed in the same ward and in an adjoining cot to the other newcomer, and, to the slight surprise of the surgeon, gave the name of Nichols. "Nichols, eh?" remarked the doctor. "Why, we received a man named Nichols just a few days ago, and he is in that bed adjoining you." This caused the two Nichols veterans to start up a conversation, which resulted in the discovery that they were brothers, who had been separated for twenty-two years. Each supposed the other dead.

Camerden & Forster

CARRARA MARBLE Figures and Busts.

The most elegant of Drawing Room Ornaments.

Clocks
Statuary
Art Goods

Fifth Ave., No. 273, bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

ANTS AND FLIES.

A Naturalist Proves How They Distribute Yeasts and Moulds.

From The London Standard.

The part played by insects in the distribution of minute vegetable organisms has been made the subject of an interesting investigation by Dr. Amedeo Berlese at the Portici Laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry. That they do perform this task, often a very mischievous one, has long been known, but the professor, as is shown in the current number of Nature, has proved that, for good or evil, they are more active than had been hitherto ascertained. Ants were the subjects of his first experiments. He had frequently detected the cells of two alcoholic yeasts hidden in fissures of the bark on the trunks of both fruit and forest trees. These he suspected to have been transported by the ants, which were constantly traveling up and down the trunks, and it seemed likely that flies might cooperate in the work. First, he "put the question" to the ants. He collected a large number of a species which is very common in vineyards. They were allowed access to bunches of grapes which had been carefully sterilized, and afterward placed under conditions that prevented the possibility of any introduction of moulds or yeasts from the outer air. The result, in less than a fortnight, was that all the bunches which the aunts could visit were abundantly infested with yeasts and moulds, while several others which had been preserved, even for a much longer time, in sterilized vessels from which the ants were excluded, had neither moulds nor yeasts nor bacteria on their surfaces.

Dr. Berlese then turned his attention to the flies. His methods of inquisition, we fear, would not be approved by those who share Corporal Toby's views, and are merciful even to the housefly and the bluebottle. In fact, these torments of the human race must have had a decidedly bad time in the laboratory. The first experiment, however, was simple and humane. A number of bits of sterilized meat were set out on a terrace, some of them covered by wire gauze, others accessible to the flies. After two hours' exposure to them and thirteen to the air, yeasts were found to be much more abundant in the former; indeed, Dr. Berlese estimates that the quantity of yeasts conveyed by flies is about twenty-six times as great as is brought by the air. Similar experiments were made with grapes, and with similar results. The next point to settle was the precise way in which the transport was effected. It was first ascertained that ferments were often more frequent in the bodies of flies than on their legs and feet; next, cells similar to those of yeast were detected in their excreta. It remained, then, to study the passage of these cells through the digestive apparatus of the insect. Common bluebottles, or meat flies, were selected for this purpose, and a large number of experiments were made on them; but some other flies and cellar midges were also tested.

It was proved in all cases that when the flies were fed with sterilized material the excreta contained no yeasts; but when they had a diet of pure cultures of sundry yeasts the excreta soon contained in great quantities the yeasts that were in the food. These cells also were not dead, but living. If collected, they duly germinated and developed, though the rate of the process and the abundance of the result were found to depend to a considerable extent on the temperature maintained. Further experiments indicated that the cells increased in number in passing through the body of the fly, and the general result of the whole series was to demonstrate that ants and certain flies play an important part, not only in the distribution, (as was already known,) but also in the preservation and multiplication, of alcoholic ferments. Insects, in fact, contribute far more than atmospheric air to the dissemination of yeasts, which are conveyed internally rather than externally. In some cases this distributing agency may be exercised for good, but we suspect it is far more often potent for evil.

THEORIES OF OCEAN TIDES.

Prof. G. H. Darwin on the Moon's and Sun's Action.

From The Boston Transcript.

Prof. G. H. Darwin, in his fifth lecture in the Lowell Institute course, Thursday night, explained the causes of daily high and low tides. "When the moon is over any spot on the earth the water is drawn up toward it by the force it exerts, and at the point directly opposite, on the other side of the earth, the water is also raised in the form of a big wave," said Prof. Darwin. "Between these points, on either side of the earth's circumference, the ocean is depressed, the moon thus tending to form a spheroid of the waters, and giving rise to two high and two low tides in the course of one revolution of the earth.

"To understand the bimonthly spring and neap tides we must take into account also the effect of the sun on the oceans. The force exerted by the sun is 26-59ths as powerful as that of the moon, and when there is a full moon or a new moon the force of both bodies is acting together and gives rise to the condition known as spring tides. But when the moon is halfway between new and full, waxing or waning, the force of the sun is acting at right angles to that of the moon. As the sun exerts about half the power of the moon over the tides, the difference between the effect of the two acting together and in opposition is about as three to one, so that the tides arising from the conflict of the force of sun and moon are only one-third as great as the spring tides. These minor tides are called neap tides.

"The observed fact that high tides do not occur when the moon is overhead, but several hours later, was explained as due mainly to the comparative shallowness of the oceans and to the different velocities of all points on the earth's surface between the maximum of 25,000 miles a day at the equator and zero at the poles."

Value of the Maple Tree.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Monetary Times.

There are more than sentimental reasons why the maple tree should be held in regard by Canadians. As a source of commercial profit the value of this tree is not sufficiently appreciated. According to the census of 1891, the annual production of maple sugar in Ontario amounts to 5,865,796 pounds, which means, at average market prices, almost half a million dollars. This industry is capable of greater developments, and the merchants of the country should be interested in encouraging farmers to take it up more extensively. The sugar bush of the Michigan Agricultural College yields an annual return of 12 per cent., valuing the woodland at $50 an acre. A Simcoe County farmer estimates that the yield of ten acres of maple trees, when the sap is converted into syrup and sugar, gives a net return of about $10 per acre. In addition, there is to be considered the annual growth of wood suitable for fuel and farm uses, which should amount to five cords each year. In what industry can the farmer obtain greater returns with the expenditure of an equal amount of labor and capital?" The bulk of the maple sugar produced in Canada is consumed here.

We have not mentioned the usefulness of the wood of this tree for cabinet-making purposes or for interior decoration. But people in other countries admire it and value it, if we do

Wanamaker

The Why of It

THIS store appeals only to the intelligent self-interest of individual purchasers—consumers. Being founded on fact the appeal is justified. United purchasing for the two great stores creates power for public service.

Notice a few witness-bearing truths:

Our first order for Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's last novel, *Hugh Wynne*, was for one thousand copies—all for retail sales exclusively in our two stores.

Our buyers visit China, Japan, Turkey, India, Persia, regularly. They go to Europe by dozens. It may surprise you to know that the manager of our candy business makes regular trips to Europe that he may gather novelties.

A resident partner and a complete organization in Paris supply eyes by which our buyers see all the new European products.

Vast collections of elegant merchandise appeal to critics and connoisseurs.

Staple goods supply practical needs.

Very often bargains appear in regular course by which much money is saved to the consumer.

Prices are always least. A rapidly expanding business proves this point. Were it otherwise we could not do business.

Fancy Furniture

All through the autumn our Furniture sales have increased so rapidly as to overtax our facilities.

Greater demands have evolved greater facilities.

Our Furniture stock to-day is the largest we have shown in this store.

We are better organized for Furniture handling than ever before.

Confident that these conditions are right we claim your attention.

Our stock is very rich in Parlor Cabinets, Curio Tables, Women's Desks, Rockers, and every sort of Fancy Chairs.

Eighty-five styles of Parlor Cabinets. They include pieces with Vernis Martin and rich inlaid decorations; also a choice selection in mahogany. $25 to $265.

Two Hundred and Fifty styles of Women's Desks. They are made of all popular woods in the latest styles. Extremes of prices are $5.50 and $105.

Thirty-five styles of Curio Tables that are thoroughly up-to-date. $25 to $50.

Our entire stock of Holiday Furniture was contracted for in advance of the increased demand. Therefore the prices are very low—in harmony with our policy of keeping the interests of customers our first concern.

Fourth floor.

Lace Curtains

Home makers who are newly-furnishing or refurnishing should ponder the following.

We own under very special conditions a choice lot, just bought, of real French Honiton Lace Curtains in Renaissance designs—the work in which French peasants show such matchless skill. Ivory white. The prices are off nearly one-third.

One pattern at $35, regularly $50.
Two patterns at $30, regularly $40.
Two patterns at $27, regularly $35.
One pattern at $25, regularly $32.
Three patterns at $20, regularly $25.
Four patterns at $17, regularly $21.

Irish Point Lace Curtains cost less. Full lines of them, the latest patterns, are here at $7, $7.50, $8.50, $9 and $9.50 a pair.

Third floor.

The Carpet Bargains

The lots were big—30,000 yards. It is not the policy of this business to exploit small lots. Worthy quantities or none. That's why there continues to be plenty to select from, even though the sale has been on four days.

AXMINSTER FABRICS
15 patterns, 50 rolls, the $1.25 grade at $1 a yard.
39 patterns, 135 rolls, the $1 grade at 80c. a yard.

VELVETS
43 patterns, 125 rolls, the $1.25 grade at $1 a yard.
19 patterns, 60 rolls, the $1 grade at 75c. a yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
62 patterns, 204 rolls, 75c. and 85c. grades at 60c. a yard.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Went Insane Over the Election.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station were informed yesterday that a tailor named Jacob Wernberg of 3 Orchard Street had gone crazy and was threatening every one who came near his place. The tailor imagined he was a political orator, and was gesticulating with a big pair of shears when Policeman Strong reached the place to arrest him. The sight of the policeman mollified him, and he allowed himself to be taken to the station. There was no reason for the man's insanity except excitement over the election.

PROGRESS OF THE VOTING

Remarkable Feature the Rapidity with Which Ballots Were Deposited in the Morning.

ELECTION OFFICERS DILATORY

"Repeaters" Complained Of in the Sixth Assembly District—Cases of Illegal Voting in the Courts—Business Suspension General.

A remarkable feature of the voting yesterday was its rapidity during the morning hours.

With the opening of the polls, at 6 o'clock A. M., there began a manifestation of eager and determined citizenship such as is usually seen only at Presidential elections. All over the broad territory covered by the Greater New York, the potent ballots fell with a silent, steady persistency, which seemed to gather impetus as the day advanced. In most cases the voters required but little time to mark their ballots, and with few exceptions the polling places presented the appearance of frictionless activity. Except in those parts of the several boroughs where the illiterate voters are numerous, no difficulty was experienced in exercising the suffrage. The celerity with which most of the voters prepared and deposited their ballots indicated an uncommon disposition to vote "straight" tickets.

The old-time professional "workers" were conspicuous by their absence. Under the existing secret ballot system, there is scant pretext for the continued existence of this species of politician. His function is usurped by the "instructors," who, though they are compelled by law to keep at least 100 feet away from a polling place, frequently demonstrate with their sample ballots their usefulness. The fact was noticeable yesterday that fully nine-tenths of the "instructors" were representatives of the Citizens' Union. In a large number of the up-town districts on Manhattan Island there were no instruction booths maintained except those manned by Seth Low's supporters.

Van Wyck, Low, and Tracy Vote.

The three principal candidates for Mayor of Greater New York voted in the Borough of Manhattan. Justice Van Wyck was the first one of the three to cast his vote. He left his residence in East Forty-sixth Street before breakfast, at 6:45 o'clock, and voted in the booth at 764 Third Avenue. Seth Low walked into the voting booth at Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue about 8:30 o'clock, and deposited his ballot after a little less than two minutes' deliberation. Gen. Tracy breakfasted leisurely at the Union League Club, and a few minutes after 10 o'clock presented himself before the ballot clerk in the polling booth at 59 West Thirty-ninth Street. He voted very quickly. Young Henry George voted at Ninety-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Fort Hamilton, soon after 11 o'clock.

One of the interesting incidents of the day at the polling booth in the eleventh election district of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was the visit of the venerable Valentine Seaman, probably the oldest native voter in the Borough of Manhattan. He is in his ninety-sixth year, and was accompanied to the polling place by his son, Dr. L. L. Seaman. When the aged New Yorker stepped out of his cab, about 10 o'clock, there was a long line of waiting voters in the booth, but by common consent Mr. Seaman was put at the head of the line and permitted to cast his ballot without any delay. He wore a large Seth Low badge of white silk ribbon. Mr. Seaman was a personal friend of Henry George, Sr., and probably would have voted for him had he lived.

Inquiry at many up-town polling places in this city disclosed that about 70 per cent. of the vote was cast prior to 11 o'clock. In a great number of the thickly populated districts the voting was unprecedentedly fast.

Mayor Strong Casts His Ballot.

Mayor Strong and his son, P. Bradlee Strong, voted at 980 Sixth Avenue, about 8 o'clock. The Mayor was saluted by several bystanders, one of whom remarked facetiously: "There go two votes for Tammany." The Mayor turned quickly and, shaking his fist at the speaker, retorted: "Not this time, not this time, Sir."

Ashbel P. Fitch, the Republican candidate for Controller, voted at Sixtieth Street and Park Avenue, and he was the thirteenth man on the line. He remarked, however, that he was not superstitious. Richard Croker voted about 11 o'clock in East Seventy-fourth Street, near his residence.

It cost the city $2,000 to enable four of the seven registered men in Central Park to vote yesterday. These four men voted at One Hundred and First Street and Eighth Avenue, where a special booth had to be built for them. Inspectors, ballot clerks, and police were furnished for the four voters. They were Gabe Case, his two employes, William Fagin and Ernest Meyer, and James Foy, ex-janitor of the Arsenal, who lives at One Hundred and Fourth Street, in the Park. Case and the others live at McGown's Pass Tavern. There were no watchers and there was no crowd around the booth. By 9:30 o'clock all had voted.

Dilatory Election Officers.

According to the statements of James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader in the Seventh Assembly District, there were some dilatory ballot clerks and Inspectors of Election in that district. Mr. Boyle telegraphed to John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall early in the forenoon that he was obliged to appeal to the police to break open the doors of two polling places at 5:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carmen, a widow, thirty-nine years of age, appeared at the polling place at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, in the forenoon, and demanded to be allowed to vote. She said that she was a woman's suffragist, and presented a registry card, which, she said, had been given to her on the 16th of last month by John J. Fowler. The card proved to be a practical joke, and the insistence of the woman becoming annoying, she was taken to the Yorkville Court, where she was advised to go home, which she did.

Joseph S. Early, a Tammany leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, hurried to Tammany Hall soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning and excitedly explained that the names of Van Brunt and Scott, candidates for the judiciary, had been left off the ballots in that district. Judge Edward Brown and two or three other lawyers calmed Mr. Early by informing him that the ballots were all right, part of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District being in the First Judicial District and part in the Second Judicial District.

On the east side and in most of the crowded tenement districts, the bulk of the vote was deposited early. The representatives of the several parties worked with one accord, getting the voters to the polls as soon as possible.

There was a general suspension of business down town. All of the wholesale houses were closed, and the streets in the lower part of the Island of Manhattan were as quiet as on a Sunday. Wall Street and its vicinity were entirely abandoned by their usual denizens.

Alleged Illegal Voting.

Several cases of alleged illegal voting were disposed of in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. One was that of Capt. Benjamin P. Roberts of the United States Army, who was registered in the first election district of the First Assembly District. Capt. Roberts is now stationed at Governors Island, and his arrest was made on the ground that he had no right to vote from the place from which he registered. The Captain explained to Magistrate Mott that he had been in the United States Army thirty-three years, and that he had recently returned to Governors Island from the Pacific coast. He claimed that under the statutes a United States Army officer is entitled to vote at any place where he may be stationed. Magistrate Mott told Capt. Roberts that he was right, and dismissed the case.

A man, giving the name of John Green, was arrested while attempting to vote as a resident at 3 James Street. No person of that name was registered from that address. Magistrate Mott held the prisoner in $1,000 bail. Three John Greens were found to be registered from fictitious addresses in the eleventh election district of the Second Assembly District.

Charles Hinch was registered from the lodging house, 535 West Broadway, as Charles Lynch, through an error of the registry clerk. He attempted to vote, but was arrested on the ground that he was not Lynch. When he explained the situation to Magistrate Crane he was discharged.

Detective Curry of the Eldridge Street Police Station arraigned John McGebitt. He registered from 53 Bowery, and the clerk in the lodging house told the detective that he did not live there. He was held for examination.

Repeaters Reported.

An Election Inspector, Samuel J. Smith, of 227 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, reported at the Bureau of Elections late yesterday afternoon that he had detected a number of repeaters in the Fourteenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. The election polling place was at 250 Bowery. Several men, who proved their identity, found, on presenting themselves to vote, that other persons had voted early in the day on their names. Smith was instructed, at the Bureau of Elections, to allow the bona fide voters to cast their ballots. The matter was reported to the police, and an attempt will be made to find the repeaters.

When Dominick Capone of 247 Mulberry Street went to vote at 50 Prince Street, in the afternoon, he was met by Policeman Ferretti of the Mulberry Street Police Station with a warrant for false registration. In Centre Street Police Court an investigation showed that Supreme Court Justice Garretson of Queens County was charged with illegal registration, and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

When Capone registered he presented his citizenship papers, which were signed by Judge Garretson and the clerk, instead of registering Capone's name, had taken that of the Judge. Capone was discharged.

The standard of our goods is as Gold—worth its value the world over.

For dress wear we recommend our special line of black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a suitable striped English trousering, suit to order $20.00. Full dress suit of English drape $30.00, lined throughout with silk that we guarantee will wear 3 years. Overcoat of melton, kersey, or covert cloth $18.00, lined with silk that we guarantee to wear 2 years. Special line of Scotch cheviots, for business wear, suit $16.00.

We give you present and future protection! A year's guarantee or your money back!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.
Our Only Store.

A CANDIDATE ARRESTED.

Max J. Porges, a Republican Nominee for Councilman, Is Charged with Illegal Registration.

Max J. Porges, one of the Republican candidates for Councilman in the First Council District, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in Essex Market Court, yesterday, on complaint of Jacob Wolkof, the Tammany Captain of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, who charged him with illegal registration.

Wolkof alleged that Porges had registered from 168 Forsyth Street, where he keeps a hotel, while his family lives at 23½ Division Street, where his wife has a millinery store. Magistrate Pool held him for examination to-day.

Detective Burns, who arrested Porges, was about to take him to prison when Ralph Nathan, a lawyer representing the Republican organization, said to the Magistrate: "Your Honor, the prisoner is an Election District Captain. This is a scheme of Tammany Hall to keep him away from the polls. I ask you Honor to release him."

Magistrate Pool at first declined to grant the request, saying that if the charge against Porges could be sustained he deserved to be punished, but finally, by agreement of counsel for Tammany Hall, the prisoner was released pending examination.

AT VAN WYCK'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Returns Received There with Tremendous Enthusiasm.

The returns were received at the headquarters of Judge Van Wyck, at the Hotel Bartholdi, amid tremendous enthusiasm. Judge Van Wyck was not there, nor were any of the more prominent Tammany men, though a few stopped in during the evening to tender their congratulations to the Mayor-elect, but on finding that he was absent they hurried away.

The old-time Tammany officeholders, mainly subalterns, were there in force. They howled with glee as the returns were read showing increased pluralities for Van Wyck, and were not loath to tell of how they had fought the battle. Each had done yeoman service for the tiger, and those whose voices were not hoarse from the wear of campaign speaking became so in executing their vocal exhibition of glee at the result.

A young man who read the results from the ticker interlarded various original comments, which were duly applauded.

An evening paper extra was brought in at about 9:30 o'clock containing the announcement: "Seth Low Our Mayor." There were cries of derision, but a few looked serious till some one said that it must have been an early edition.

Asa Bird Gardiner stopped in for a few minutes earlier in the evening. A Tammany heeler, somewhat under the influence of liquor, rushed up and cried out, "'Gratulate you, ole man, on that remark of yours. Just my sentiments." The District Attorney-elect turned on his heel without replying.

A large floral horseshoe of roses and ferns, surmounted by a red star in immortelles, arrived during the evening. It was sent to Judge Van Wyck by William A. Butler.

VAN WYCK AT TAMMANY HALL.

He Received the Leaders' Congratulations and Went Home.

The Democratic leaders became assured of their victory by 10:30 o'clock, and a few minutes after that hour the lights were put out in Tammany Hall and it was closed.

Judge Van Wyck called at Tammany Hall a few minutes before it was closed. He approached the building hurriedly and had entered before he was generally recognized by the crowd in the street. He received the congratulations of the leaders, and after chatting for a few minutes left for his home.

Among the best pleased men in Tammany Hall last night was ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. He said:

"I know that the Democrats whom we have put into office will, by their administration of the affairs of the great new city, justify the faith that the people have reposed in them."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper

THE CITIZENS' UNION FIGHT

Great Activity at the Headquarters and in the Various Districts During the Day.

REPORTS OF TRACY DEFECTIONS

Cheering News Brought from Brooklyn—Chairman Reynolds Discovers "Tammany Tricks"—Much "Wigwam" Money Said to be Offered for Votes.

The headquarters of the Citizens' Union presented a lively scene yesterday.

From early morning, as soon as the polls were opened, until the last returns were in last night, there was bustle and stir, and discussion of rumors from different parts of the city. No election district was too small or too remote not to be regarded with interest and watched as if the result depended upon it alone. How a single man voted afforded food for discussion and for gratification or disgust.

As soon as the doors of the headquarters were thrown open a crowd poured in and occupied all the available space, and held it throughout the day. Some had come from Staten Island, some from Queens, and many from the most distant parts of the greater city, in order to be at the news centre. The members of the Campaign Committee flitted in and out, now rushing in to get the latest reports from the different boroughs, and then driving away rapidly in cabs to look over some disputed point in the great battlefield. District leaders hurried in, reported, always encouragingly, and hastened back to their commands. Couriers were going back and forth all day, and as each entered the room a hundred voices shouted inquiries for the latest tidings.

Vague Rumors and Predictions.

Vague rumors floated in every minute. Now it was announced, authoritatively, of course, that Low was sweeping Brooklyn. Another rumor would be to the effect that Tammany was carrying everything before it on the lower east side. Everything was shadowy and intangible. It was evident that a heavy vote was being polled, but no one could tell for which side more than for another.

The first news that seemed to rest on something besides mere rumor or hope or desire was the report brought from Brooklyn that the Republicans were falling away from Tracy and going over to Low, and that the George men were also voting the Citizens' Union ticket. This news was received at 3:35, and the man who brought it said Brooklyn had already gone for Low by a large plurality.

Reynolds on "Tammany Tricks."

Chairman James B. Reynolds came into the headquarters quite early, after he had made a survey of the Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts. He said that he found everything satisfactory except that he saw a few "Tammany tricks" that were being played in that part of the city.

"Tammany," said he, "is at its old tricks. It is spending money lavishly in the Sixth and Eighth Districts to-day buying votes for Van Wyck. Its emissaries are scattered throughout those districts openly purchasing votes. I have just gone through both districts, and I heard of these practices everywhere. I suppose the same game is being played elsewhere. Tammany is taking every desperate chance."

Cheering News from George Men.

The second batch of good tidings was brought in from the ranks of the George men. E. W. Oyster, a labor leader of Washington, who came to this city shortly before Henry George's death to electioneer for the Jefferson Democracy, brought the news. He said that the George men throughout the city were voting for Low, that they had decided it was wasting amunition to vote the George ticket, and were now casting their ballots against the bosses.

This news was confirmed later by reports from dozens of George men who came in to say they had voted for Low.

George N. Putnam, the publisher, also reported that of seventeen original George men in his office eleven had gone over to Low.

Visitors at the Headquarters.

The leaders of the Citizens' Union campaign were too busy in the voting hours to linger about the headquarters; but they dropped in and went out during the day. Joseph Larocque came in late, after making a tour in several districts. Richard Watson Gilder spent part of the morning there and then hurried off in a cab with Chairman Reynolds and Oscar S. Straus to take a survey of some of the lower districts. Mr. Straus had been at the headquarters for some time.

Visitors flowed in and out in a constant stream and kept the headquarters in a turmoil. Most of these were passing from one headquarters to another, trying to arrive at some approximate estimate of the result.

Mr. Low remained at home all day, except for a few minutes in the early morning, when he went out to cast his vote. He received predictions and news of the election at his house.

CITIZENS NOT JUBILANT.

Leaders at Headquarters Lose Hope When Brooklyn News Comes—They Will Keep on Working.

There was little appearance of jubilation around the headquarters of the Citizens' Union last night. Foreboding was on every face, even when the first returns were received, and when Judge Van Wyck's lead over Seth Low was only a few in each election district. As returns came in from district after district, this foreboding deepened into gloom. The pall fell, however, when bad news began coming in from Brooklyn. There was no longer any hope, and no one pretended that there was. The loss of Brooklyn was like the defeat at Sedan.

Only a small crowd had gathered in front of the Citizens' headquarters. The glare and noise about the Van Wyck headquarters had drawn the great mass of people to Madison Square, and only a thousand or so, formed into straggling lines on the sidewalk, stared dejectedly at the scant and discouraging bulletins that the Campaign Committee threw upon the stereopticon screen. Now and then a faint cheer went up, which sounded like a distant echo of the boisterous mirth that was yelling itself hoarse in the adjacent park. Even this became rarer and more rare. A picture of Washington aroused the moribund enthusiasm and stung it into a feeble cheer. After that, pictures of horses and cattle were applauded. And then the crowd melted away and disappeared.

Before it disappeared, bands of boys with tin horns marched back and forth through it, in a sort of triumph, cheering for Van Wyck. Above it the long shaft of light from Madison Square Garden, turned to the south to indicate a Tammany victory, wavered and flared like a gigantic finger of scorn and derision.

Among the Leaders.

In the headquarters Chairman Reynolds presided over the returns, and read out the bulletins as they came in from the election districts. Not many of the leaders were present. Dr. E. R. S. Gould, Oscar S. Straus, and others sat in a little room where the ominous news was being received. In the two large rooms, opened and used as a hall, sat a half dozen men prominent in the Union councils, a half dozen reporters, and a half dozen women. This audience did not vary much during the evening. The going out or the coming in of any one was noticeable in the silent little gathering. Those present sat still and waited.

After a while Mr. Reynolds came out from the telegraph room and said that the returns from New York were depressing; "but wait till we hear from Brooklyn! And so everybody waited.

Finally Brooklyn was heard from. It was not much at first. A few scattering election districts had given Van Wyck a small plurality. Other districts were heard from later, and it soon became evident that the Borough of Brooklyn, upon which the Citizens' Union leaders had relied as upon a bulwark defended by the Old Guard, would not, and could not if it would, save Low from defeat. From this point all hope was abandoned. One of the leaders repeated Louis Napoleon's parody on Caesar, "Veni, vidi, vice versa." It was all over—for the time.

The only note of brightness in the headquarters was the presence, later in the evening, of a dozen or so women, wives and daughters of the leaders, who grouped themselves in the windows, glanced at the returns, and declared enthusiastically that Mr. Low could not be defeated. Election figures made no difference to them, and they left the hall before acknowledging the disaster that had befallen.

Mr. Reynold's Hope.

After the result was clear Mr. Reynolds said that he was not discouraged. "The fight is not over," he said. "This is only one defeat, and we will keep up the war for good government until we win."

When asked to what he ascribed defeat he said:

"To the collapse of the George vote. If Mr. George had lived we should have won. Tammany, by the means and tricks known to that organization, succeeded, I believe, in capturing the bulk of the George following."

Dr. E. R. L. Gould also attributed defeat to the same cause. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the fight we have made and will continue making will win. We shall win easily next time if we can have as good a leader as Mr. Low. It takes time to conduct to success the kind of campaign we were carrying on; and we shall have time now to insure victory."

Oscar S. Straus said: "We have taught, at least, a lesson in good government which will not be neglected, which no administration can afford to neglect. We shall never have as bad a state of things as we have had three years ago. Know Judge Van Wyck: he is a good man."

Bayard Cutting said: "The people do not seem to have appreciated the advantages of reform government. When they get back to filthy streets and general bad government they will realize what opportunities they have thrown away."

After the crowd in the square broke up, part of it marched down to the Citizens' Union headquarters, yelled for Van Wyck and hooted Seth Low. Some young men mounted steps and tried to talk to the crowd, but were soon hissed and hooted into silence.

What Mr. Carter Said.

James C. Carter, who patiently watched the returns until a late hour, gave out the following statement:

"From present indications Mr. Low is defeated. Our high expectations are disappointed. It is not possible now to trace out the causes that have led to the result. The George following seemed to have gone to pieces, and probably the majority has gone back to Tammany Hall.

"But though defeated, reasonable men will find much cause for gratification. It is our first deliberate effort for strictly non-partisan government. The heavy vote for Mr. Low is a triumph for that cause. The animating principle of our movement will yet triumph. The blind fealty to machine rule will yet give way. For one, I have no thought except to continue the fight."

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, issued the following formal statement after enough districts had been heard from to force from him a concession of Van Wyck's victory:

The Fight Not Ended.

"The defeat of Mr. Low will not end the Citizens' Union. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held Thursday evening of this week.

"The defeat of the Citizens' Union is due to the failure of the George men to hold their votes, the large use of money by Tammany Hall, and the wholesale transfer of votes by the Republican machine from Tracy to Van Wyck. Of this we had the frankest avowal by Republican leaders in many districts. It is evident that the movement could not have won through a deal with the Republican machine. Some of our most eminent speakers and supporters declared again to-night that in that case they would not have advocated our cause.

"The Citizens' Union will still continue to fight for political liberty and the control of New York City by its own citizens. It will also continue to struggle for honest, intelligent government. In the end our cause will win. A high civic ideal has been upheld and the people will yet demand its realization."

VICTIM OF BOY ENTHUSIASTS.

Little Girl's Skull Broken by a Stone and She May Die from the Injury.

Youthful political enthusiasts may be responsible for the death of an innocent victim of election day exuberance. The accident happened yesterday morning on West Forty-eighth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Twenty or thirty boys, about equally divided in their political allegiances, were preparing to celebrate the result of the election last night with a bonfire. They were collecting the materials and putting them in a pile in a vacant lot at 529 West Forty-eighth Street. Each party was confident that it would be the one to do the honors at the fire. Finally an argument arose, and stones and missiles were seen flying in every direction.

Little Kate Hopkins, four years old, the daughter of Thomas Hopkins, who lives at 521 West Forty-eighth Street, was walking along the street with her sister, Rose Anna Hopkins, when one of the stones struck her in the head, fracturing her skull. An ambulance was called from Roosevelt Hospital. The child was still unconscious when it arrived. She was taken to the hospital, and late last night her condition was very serious.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station sent out two detectives to ascertain who had thrown the missiles, but they have not been successful.

VOTED, THEN FELL DEAD.

Peculiar Death of James Cummings, a Prominent Brooklyn Republican.

James Cummings, a prominent Republican of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, cast his ballot yesterday at the booth at Lincoln Street and Sumner Avenue and then dropped dead. He was an Inspector in the Tax Department of Brooklyn, was fifty-two years old, and lived at 359 Lincoln Street. Mr. Cummings was a prominent Mason and a veteran of the war.

After casting his ballot he stepped from the booth and began a political discussion with his friends. In the midst of it he dropped to the ground and died almost instantly from heart disease.

WILLIAM J. BELLEN DEAD.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 2.—William J. Bellen, Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in the First District of Onondaga County, died this afternoon. He had been in ill health for some time.

William J. Bellen was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1858. His parents removing to Jamesville, N. Y., while he was yet a child, he was educated in the public schools of that place. Leaving school, he entered the office of The Jamesville Journal as an apprentice, with the intention of making journalism his profession. An opportunity coming to him to enter the law office of George Hall, at one time a prominent lawyer of Baldwinville, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885.

He was elected to the Assembly from the first district of Onondaga County in 1896, and served on the Committees on Insurance, Religious Societies, and Indian Affairs. He was a candidate for re-election when he died.

CORRECT STYLES
in Seal, Sable, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, Mink, etc., in
Collarettes, Capes, Blouse Jackets, Coats, etc.

Fur Rugs, Robes. Fur Trimming, Belts.

A. JAECKEL,
FURRIER,
11 East 19th Street,
Between Broadway and 5th Ave.

REPUBLICAN EARLY CLAIMS

Chairman Quigg Puts Forth a Statement at 2 o'Clock and Then Goes Away to Rest.

SOLITUDE AT HEADQUARTERS

Republican Election District Captains in Some Instances Reported to Have Advised Men of Their Party to Vote for Low.

Republican headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, were deserted during the greater part of the day. County Chairman Quigg arrived there at 2 o'clock, and gave out this statement:

"We have received reports from all of the Assembly districts, and the vote is being polled in the proportions indicated by the Republican canvassers. Especial care has been taken to ascertain the situation in the districts where the Low party was said to exist, and the election district reports show that no work is being done in behalf of the Low ticket, and that Republicans are supporting Tracy.

"I do not hesitate to say that Low will not carry an Assembly district in the City of New York. The George vote is larger than was expected. Reports of the most encouraging character have come from Long Island City and Brooklyn. The Republican Party is voting its full strength, and that strength is more than enough to elect."

Early Republican Boasts.

John Sabine Smith, head of the Republican speakers' bureau, was the first leader to appear at headquarters. He ventured the prediction that Gen. Tracy would have a plurality. He said that word had been received from Hugh McRoberts, the leader of the Richmond County organization, that Tracy would carry Staten Island by a large majority. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff had telephoned from Brooklyn that Kings County was casting a majority vote for Tracy.

Commissioner Silas C. Croft reported that the up-town districts were going for Tracy; that the Low vote had "disappeared."

At 3 o'clock the headquarters were again almost tenantless. It was said that Chairman Quigg had arranged to take a vacation to-day. At 4 o'clock the Republicans were despondent. Many of those who had gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel admitted that the election had gone against them.

Rumored Desertions to Low.

During the day rumors that the Republicans were deserting their ticket for Low and Van Wyck were current. Although no names were mentioned, it was said that in the strong Republican districts certain election district Captains were quietly advising that Tracy be bolted for Low. In the Thirty-fifth and some of the east side Assembly districts it was asserted that much of the Republican strength was being given to Van Wyck. One Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who would not permit the use of his name, said that when he voted in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District he was advised by his Election District Captain to vote for Low, as Tracy was "out of it."

When the polls closed the Republicans declared that Tracy was elected; privately they acknowledged his defeat. The reports from the State consoled them in part for their despondency. Telegrams received by State Chairman Hackett at the Fifth Avenue Hotel indicated the election of William J. Wallace by 40,000 or 50,000 majority. Chairman Hackett said that reports were "Bad weather in all parts of the State."

GLOOMY REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Fears for the Future of the Regular Organization in This City—Low's Strength a Surprise.

County Chairman Quigg and a party of friends received the returns last night for a short time in the private room of the Madison Avenue headquarters. In the caucus room the figures were read to the few district leaders who wanted to hear them. Defeat was acknowledged before the bulletins began to come in. The head of the County Committee took only a listless interest in the returns, and at 8 o'clock he left headquarters.

"What do you care to say with regard to the result?" Chairman Quigg was asked.

"Nothing," he replied. "What's the use?"

Senator Platt returned from Owego at 8 o'clock last night. After dining he went to his room, where Chairman Quigg had a conference with him. Senator Platt would not see reporters. He sent down word that he had retired for the night.

A few Republican leaders gathered in Parlor DR in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7 o'clock, where the returns were read to them by Luther B. Little of the State headquarters. Among them were Gen. James M. Varnum, L. L. Van Allen, Hugh McRoberts, Henry C. Johnson, William J. Youngs, John I. Davenport, and Thomas Murphy.

At 9 o'clock the dispiriting returns had driven all but twenty-three partisans home. One by one they, too, disappeared, and at 10 o'clock the room was virtually deserted.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett and R. L. Fox were the only occupants of State headquarters at 9 o'clock. "The slump in New York City," said Mr. Hackett, "makes Judge Wallace's election doubtful. The Low people in this city, in trying to help the Democratic ticket as much as they could, have evidently voted straight for Parker.

"The Legislature is safe, and the counties up the State show a gain over 1895."

No Republican of prominence would attempt to explain the result of the election. From some of the groups of partisans gathered in the hotel lobby were heard regrets that there had not been a Republican-Citizens' Union combination. It was pointed out that on the face of the returns received up to 10 o'clock such a ticket polling the same votes would have been elected. Expressions with regard to the future of the regular organization were gloomy. There was a prevalent belief that the independent Republicans of the Citizens' Union would come with the anti-Platt Republican organization of the City and County of New York, of which William Brookfield and Gen. Wager Swayne are the leaders, and force the issue with the regulars in the Gubernatorial canvass next year. The Republican leaders acknowledged that Seth Low had shown surprising strength. It was evident that they feared for the future of the organization, and some frankly said so, but not for publication.

GEN. TRACY WAS INDISPOSED.

Considerable anxiety was felt Monday night at the Union League Club over the condition of Gen. Tracy, who became suddenly indisposed. Physicians were immediately summoned, and the General was made comfortable. He soon recovered, and yesterday felt much improved.

He went out to vote in the forenoon and remained at the club until late in the afternoon, when he went to the Republican headquarters to await the election returns. At the club it was said yesterday that Gen. Tracy's attack was a very slight one, and that at no time was there any danger.

The entire world look to America and Russia for their supply of furs. Neither England, France, Germany, nor Switzerland furnishes any of the fur-bearing animals, except rabbits and cats.

Otter, Seal, Mink, Beaver, Hudson Bay Sable, Skunk, (usually advertised as Alaska Sable,) Chinchilla, Bear, Coon, Fox, and Fisher are American products. These skins are cured and dressed here and made up into articles for wear, and can be sold at even lower prices than in Europe. The only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of Seal, and Germany in dyeing Persian Lamb and Astrakhan. C. C. Shayne, 42d Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, manufactures European and American furs into coats, capes, collarettes, scarfs, muffs, robes, etc., elegantly finished, and sells at as low prices as any reliable house in the world.

Standard American Brand.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

The Old Reliable
STEEL PENS
Imitated by many, excelled or equaled by none. Samples for trial for Expert Writers, Correspondents and Accountants sent free on receipt of this notice, cut from the paper, with your name and address.
Spencerian Pen Co
450 Broome St., New York, N. Y.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

A great purchase of fine Underwear—made by the Way Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia, noted as being the best makers of Glove-Fitting Worsted Underwear in AMERICA—at 98c. and $1.47 each, which is about 50c. on the dollar.

Gray Suede Gloves, 98c.
Full pique sewn, worth $1.50.

Men's Hats.
Correct Fashions and Very Little Prices.
Rich Derbys.....$1.90
Silk Hats.....$3.90
Golf Caps.....29c.

Men's Shoes.
Gems of the shoemaker's art that cannot be duplicated for less than $5.00 or $6.00 are sold here at $2.97 and $3.98.

IF YOUR HOUSE WAS
Cold Last Winter
drop us a line, and we will estimate on the cost so we can
GUARANTEE
to make it
Warm This Winter.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
110 Beekman St., New York.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

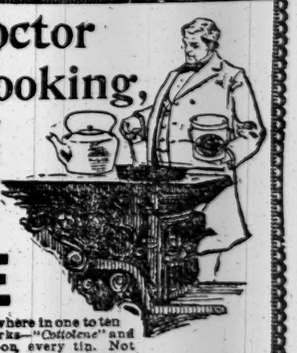
PERRY BELMONT REJOICES.

Says the Democratic Victory Speaks for the Plain People.

Perry Belmont expressed much joy at Tammany's victory last night. He said: "Democrats of Greater New York are to be congratulated. Their victory wants no element of completeness. It is a triumph for the American rule of 'government by party,' this time by the Democratic Party. It speaks for government by the plain people and for them. It declares for home rule, fireside rights, and the freedom of our great city from intermeddling at Albany, not peremptorily demanded by the State Constitution.

"The hour of triumph is for brave men the hour of magnanimity. Emotions of pure resentment and revenge are then swallowed up in victory. We are not to-night conquerors of our fellow-citizens in the sense of subjugation by force. 'Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half the foe.' The Democracy has happily surmounted silly misconception, prejudice, and passion. Mayor Van Wyck has a gigantic task in hand. He will need the help of every well-meaning Democrat, some of whom were misled to vote for George or Low. They must and will be won back into the Democratic organization. We have had enough and more than enough of misnamed Democracy during the last half dozen years. With to-morrow's sun will dawn a new era—the Democracy of Jefferson, regarding the rights of the many against the few who by legislation have usurped for themselves the wealth that belongs to all. Rising again in the East, the 'ideas of New York,' announced to-day and championed by a Democratic government in Greater New York, will pervade the whole of our land."

If the Doctor Did Your Cooking,



There would never be an ounce of lard used in your kitchen. Cottolene would take its place. As a result your food and your health would both be improved. Why not become your own doctor, and use

COTTOLENE

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

TAMMANY HALL EXULTANT

Croker Cheered So Loudly that No Word that He Said Could Be Heard.

STATEMENTS ON THE RESULT

Both Croker and Sheehan Give Their Version of Its Meaning—Personal Liberty, Home Rule, Rapid Transit, and Municipal Improvements Generally.

Tammany Hall was the centre of interest last night, and, as usual, it kept open house. It was also in a very jovial mood, which increased as return after return showed that its chief candidate was piling up a plurality the extraordinary size of which was beyond question.

The Tammany leaders who were on hand crowed very loudly and seemed to take special delight in repeating that they wouldn't sneak out of the back door this year.

John C. Sheehan was at the Wigwam all day, and from the first, when reports came in from district Captains, he said that the figures given out on Saturday would be more than verified.

"We have not made any guesses this time," he said. "Every statement has been founded on fact, and will be amply verified." Mr. Croker was also at Tammany Hall during the afternoon, and he said he fully agreed with Mr. Sheehan's estimates.

4,000 Irregular Ballots.

The first matter of importance that came to Headquarters was an announcement that there was trouble with the ballots in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. It had been discovered that in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh Election Districts the names of Van Brunt and Scott, nominees for the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, had been omitted from the ballots, and that the names of the nominees of the second division appeared in their place. The matter was referred to the Law Committee, which expressed grave doubt as to the legality of any of these ballots, some 4,000 of which had been cast before the error was rectified.

J. W. Boyle of the Seventh Assembly District reported that a number of ballots had been scorched by the flame of the candles in the booths, and G. W. Plunkitt of the Fifteenth sent his annual telegram about the Republicans trying to substitute blue and red pencils for the black ones required by law to be used.

Just about the time of the closing of the polls the inultitude began to assemble in Fourteenth Street. The big hall was thrown open, and from 5:30 o'clock Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played popular airs. A lot of "spellbinders" were also trotted out to interest the crowd. The seats had been taken out of the hall, and the visitors were standing packed in like sardines, waiting for the returns. The boxes were for the most part filled with ladies.

An Inquest on the Reform Corpse.

Judge Joseph H. Stiner made a speech. He said on Jan 1 the Tammany Coroners would hold an inquest on the reform corpse, and the crowd howled with delight. He said it had been shown that newspapers could not run the town, and that Tammany Hall would be living when all the newspapers were dead, whereat the crowd howled again and some fifty tin horns were blown to accentuate the racket. All this time not a returns had been received, and the speakers were taking chances.

When Judge Stiner mentioned Sheehan and Croker the crowd went wild. "Yes, cheer for them," said the speaker. "I am glad to see it, for they deserve your plaudits. Their work has been indefatigable and their efforts have been crowned with success. All the papers could find to do was to attack them, and the people got tired of it."

Another speaker then essayed to make an address, but he had not proceeded far when John B. McGoldrick appeared with a number of papers in his hand, and the crowd scented news. This told the perspiring speaker to "Sit down" and to "Dry up," and when McGoldrick came forward he got an ovation. He pleased his hearers by not sticking to the text of the dry returns and by interpolating a lot of breezy remarks of his own.

No Back Door This Time.

The first return gave Van Wyck a majority in an election district. McGoldrick read all the other names first, calling the Citizens' Union candidate "Seeth Lough," which mightily pleased the crowd. He kept the name of Van Wyck until the last, and when he announced it the yell that followed could be heard in Union Square. The crowd outside took up the shout, which re-echoed and reverberated for fully five minutes. As this procedure was popular, Mr. McGoldrick repeated it in every instance.

"Boys," he shouted, "do you remember last year? [Cries of "We did."] Well, if things go on this way we'll have 75,000 plurality in the city. Do you think we'll sneak out the back way this year?" [Cries of "Never!" "You're the stuff, John," and tremendous applause.

Then the band got in its work. It played "Hear Dem Bells," "Hard Times Come Again No More," "Hot Time in the Old Town," and a lot of other airs that the crowd liked.

Maurice B. Blumenthal next made a speech. He said that after this a good woman would not be liable to insult on the streets from hayseed policemen, and that home-rule and the principle of New York for New Yorkers had triumphed.

Mr. Sheehan's Statement.

Meanwhile Mr. Sheehan sat in the committee room receiving the returns over a private wire. Each bulletin seemed to increase his satisfaction, and he fairly beamed with pleasure. He preserved his usual reserved manner, and it was not until 9 o'clock, when the returns showed a plurality of 20,000 for Van Wyck, that he issued the following official statement over his signature:

"The predictions that were made at Tammany Hall regarding the result of the great municipal contest have been amply verified. All over our great city a cosmopolitan people have stood shoulder to shoulder, and brought about a triumphant victory for the party of the people. The result of their verdict is a seal of disapproval of the methods of the extravagant and hypocritical Republican reform administration. Henceforth intolerance and fanaticism will not be allowed to interfere with the rights of the people.

"The lie has emphatically been given to those who have indulged in slander and personal abuse during the memorable contest which has just closed.

"We have selected for the first Mayor of Greater New York a man of the people, whose every effort will be for their benefit, and the promises made in the Democratic platform will be faithfully carried out. Above all, Mayor Van Wyck will inaugurate a wise, liberal, and democratic government, in place of the present costly, wasteful, and illiberal administration. His administration will stand for home rule and the personal liberty of the citizen in the practice of innocent customs and in the pursuit of harmless pleasure.

"The promise of the platform to furnish the people with dollar gas will be kept as soon as Democratic control of the Legislature can be secured. Liberality will be shown in furnishing adequate school accommodations, and every effort will be made to furnish rapid transit in the near future. Public improvements, which will make the metropolis more attractive and healthful, will be encouraged.

"The Democratic Party will be ever mindful that New York must always be a great, if not the greatest, commercial city in the world, and that her port and dock facilities must be second to none. Finally, the city government will be administered for the benefit of the many, and not for the favored few. JOHN C. SHEEHAN."

Ovation to Mr. Croker.

A few minutes after Mr. Sheehan had issued his statement Mr. Croker, who had been receiving the returns at the Murray Hill Hotel, came into the committee room with Nathan Straus. He wore a particularly pleased smile. Several of his friends crowded around him and shook his hand. He, however, sought out Mr. Sheehan, and they grasped hands over the long table. Neither spoke, but the look in the eyes of each was expressive. Mr. Croker only remained a few minutes, and then made his way up to the hall by the rear stairway. When he came in sight of the audience on the stage, the crowd became almost frantic. They yelled, blew horns, stamped, whistled, and the women in the boxes clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. For two minutes Mr. Croker stood bowing his acknowledgments. His lips were seen to move, but if he spoke his words were not heard in the din. He left the hall in a few minutes, and got another ovation as he came down the main stairway and went out into the street.

Mr. Croker on the Result.

Before he left, and after some urging, he dictated the following statement:

"The true people of Greater New York, by their votes to-day, have stamped out hypocrisy, bigotry, and lies. The people of this great city will once more enjoy personal freedom, commensurate with the law and personal liberty.

"The canvass on behalf of the Democratic Party has been conducted in a fair, honest, and manly way. The Democracy comes honestly by its information. The Democracy will win, for it represents the people's interests.

"Joseph Pulitzer must now build up his disreputable newspaper on the ashes of a hope that is departed.

"Personally I stand for the kind of journalism that is honest and that does not seek to invade the sanctity of the homes of the people, whether they stand high or low. RICHARD CROKER."

Speaking of the other newspapers Mr. Croker said "I think THE NEW YORK TIMES has been the fairest paper in this fight to all factions and parties."

Out in Fourteenth Street the crowd was tremendous. It cheered continuously every time a bulletin was displayed on the sheet overhead, and hawkers and vendors of tigers, horns, brooms, and other emblems drove a thriving trade. During all the evening there was a steady stream of people tolling up one of the stairways to the hall and coming down the other. Many policemen were on hand to keep order, but the crowd was good-natured and the services of the police were seldom needed.

HOW CROKER GOT THE NEWS

The Tammany Leader, Judge Van Wyck, and Others Receive Returns at Murray Hill Hotel.

Richard Croker, Judge Van Wyck and his brother and cousin, Peter F. Meyer, Andrew Freedman, Thomas F. Grady, Judge O'Dwyer, Justice Smyth, David McClure, John F. Carroll, and one or two more of Mr. Croker's most intimate friends received the bulletins from the different election districts last evening in the Murray Hill Hotel.

In Parlor N Mr. Croker had two telegraph operators, one telephone operator, and a ticker. At 6 o'clock dinner was served, and after he had partaken of the meal Mr. Croker lounged negligently in the main smoking room of the hotel, apparently certain of the result of the election. Not a single trace of anxiety as to the outcome was apparent. Cool, unruffled, and reserved, he neither smiled nor frowned, and at 6 o'clock sent word to an evening paper that Van Wyck's plurality would probably be from 90,000 to 100,000 in Greater New York. Later he cut this estimate down to 65,000, with the assertion that if the lower New York districts kept up their past reputation for a Democratic majority, his original estimate of Judge Van Wyck's plurality would be correct. At 7 o'clock he went to Police Headquarters, but returned in about an hour.

Everything about the hotel was quiet, and had it not been for the small blackboard upon which the returns were announced, no one unaware of the fact that an election was taking place would have noticed anything unusual about the place.

Judge Van Wyck kept to the parlor, but Mr. Croker spent most of his time in the office and smoking room. Once in a while some overenthusiastic Democrat would rush in, and, going up to Mr. Croker, would begin to congratulate him upon the way the votes were going, but he seemed to take it all as a matter of course. At 8:30 o'clock a telegram from Lemuel E. Quigg conceding Judge Van Wyck's election was handed to Mr. Croker, and he said:

"Humph! Who asked him to concede anything. We knew how this was going two weeks ago."

At 9 o'clock he said that Brooklyn was Van Wyck's by at least 18,000, and when asked for a statement in regard to the election and its effect in New York, dictated the following:

"The good, plain people of Greater New York have to-day cast their ballots, and shown by them that they still repose their old-time confidence in their old-time friend, Tammany Hall. This election has been a complete vindication of Tammany, its leaders, and its members, from start to finish. The people have taken this method to stamp out the malicious and scurrilous newspaper and personal abuse which have long been heaped upon the party, and other cries raised in opposition to Tammany Hall."

At half-past 9 o'clock Mr. Croker entered a cab and was driven to Tammany Hall, where thousands of enthusiastic citizens were yelling for "Croker! Croker!"

At 10 o'clock Judge Van Wyck also left the hotel bound for the same place.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Judge Van Wyck's Election Ascribed in Part to Henry George's Death by Some Newspapers.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Times, commenting editorially on the election of Judge Robert A. Van Wyck as the first Mayor of Greater New York, says:

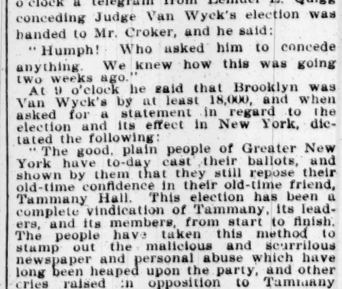
"It is clear that a majority of the Democrats whom Mr. George would have rallied to his standard drifted back, in the confusion due to his death, to the Tammany camp, while the inability of the Republicans and the reformers to come to terms has practically given the game over to the skilled Tammany machine men.

"If Mr. Low had been elected an interesting experiment would have been tried, though even a stronger man than he might have found himself overmastered by his environment. We know what use Tammany will make of its victory. The merchants and bankers, the wise and cultivated men, the honest and philanthropic citizens will be as impotent under Croker's domination as the Italian or Hungarian patriots were under Metternich's benumbing rule; and who can deny that 'the people love to have it so.'"

The Daily Chronicle also attributes Judge Van Wyck's election to the death of Henry George, and to the fact that the Republican Party, though nominally hostile to Tammany, really depends for its existence on a secret working alliance with the Sachems who follow Croker's lead. While expressing its regret and disappointment at the result, the Daily Chronicle "would heartily congratulate the New York reformers and their distinguished standard-bearer on the conduct of a campaign which will be prominent in American history."

The Daily News says:

"The Republican machine has declined to immolate itself on the altar of good government. The only chance for Democracy coming out well from its trial in New York lay in the defeat of the party system, but party discipline and party loyalty are not easily broken."



J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., RICHMOND, VA.

The Best Breads,

the best biscuits, the best flours, the best cereals, served by our wagons daily.

HEALTH FOOD COMPANY,

61 5th Av., Cor. 13th St.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER, C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

GATHERING THE RETURNS

How the Results of the Greatest City Election Ever Held Were Ascertained.

ALL DONE IN FOUR HOURS

An Elaborate System of Police Messengers and Telephone Connections Covering the Whole of the Five Boroughs—The Reporting of Half a Million Votes.

The returns from the greatest city election ever held in the world were all received and distributed last evening in a room 25 feet long by 18 feet wide in the basement of Police Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry Street.

More than half a million votes, divided among eight full tickets and more than 1,200 nominees for State, city, county, district, and borough offices, were cast in 1,522 voting precincts, distributed through a city thirty-five miles long and nearly twenty-eight miles wide.

This enormous work was begun and practically completed within four hours, between 5 o'clock and 9 o'clock. No such task had ever been undertaken before; no such task has ever before been done in all the history of cities and elections. About 2,000 men were employed in it through all the vast area of the city's territory, some of them hurrying along brilliantly lighted flag pavements; others forcing their way through crowded side streets; yet others driving bicycles along dark and lonely roads between hedges and the overhanging tall trees of forest, with the mud spattering over them from the swiftly revolving wheels of their bicycles; yet others again whirling along on trolley cars through unsettled avenues. All this vast machinery of men and wheels and wires was prepared and directed from Police Headquarters.

Work of Bicycle Policemen.

A corps of bicycle policemen was sent over to the Borough of Queens, where in some places the polls are four miles from the nearest police stations. These men went over early yesterday, and were required to travel along the road they would have to travel on at night after time, so that they would know every turn and rise and fall in it, and there would be no possibility of a mischance. In one district in Jamaica it was found that a torn-up roadway made direct travel between voting place and police station impossible, and that a ride of seven miles would be necessary. Here a trolley car was secured and side-tracked and held ready to be rushed at its utmost speed with the news as soon as the election managers could give it.

In the basement room at Police Headquarters there were forty telephones, receivers, and mouthpieces ranged side by side, on two sides of a long, narrow table reaching from end to end. At each telephone at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an operator sat with a receiver strapped over his head, and sixteen sets of printed blanks in front of him.

The Modus Operandi.

Each telephone was connected with a police station, generally speaking. The Captain of each police precinct was charged with the work of gathering and telephoning to Headquarters the vote of every election district in his precinct. The police precincts are mapped out without regard to political divisions. One such precinct may have in it election districts of five or six Assembly districts. The Captain had nothing to do with that. His business was to have at the polling place of each election district an intelligent policeman who would take from the inspectors of the Board of Managers the instant it was completed, and hurry with it to his station house. When the policeman handed in the figures from his election district, his duty was ended, whether he traveled afoot or on a bicycle or a trolley car. Then it became the duty of the man in charge at the station house to report the figures received from the patrolman to Headquarters. There was no delay about this. The man in the station house was in direct and continuous communication with the man at Headquarters receiving from his precinct. All the sender had to do was to say: "— Assembly District, — Election District, Van Wyck, so many; Tracy, so many Low, so many," and so on through the list.

Handling Returns at Headquarters.

The man at headquarters simply filled out his blanks with figures. "Assembly district," "election district," and the name of each man under the office he was a candidate for were already printed.

Ten men moved continually along the long receiving tables, gathering the forms as they were filled, taking them to the west end of the room, where a table running across was covered by a row of open glass boxes. Each box was labeled with the name of an office. In these boxes the filled forms were dropped, the vote of each election district for each office in its proper box.

Swift-handed men stood behind the table picking out of the boxes the filled blanks, and passing them through a side window opening into a hallway. A line of policemen extended from this window, through the basement hallway, up the flight of twenty steps to the first floor, along the hallway there, and up another broad flight of steps to the second floor. There was no confusion or delay. The disciplined men passed the papers quickly from hand to hand. The average time of transmission from the basement, at headquarters, to the second story was one minute.

History of an Election Return.

The history of an election return is easily traced. It was received at the polling place by Policeman No. —, at a noted time. It was delivered by Policeman No. — at his precinct station house at a noted time, usually two minutes later, the time allowed for going three blocks in a hurry. The transmission by telephone cost ten seconds of time. Sending up stairs, one minute. Time from completion of count to delivery in the room at Headquarters and reading out for the reporters, three minutes ten seconds. In the room where the sixty-odd reporters sat were three telegraph instruments, reaching everywhere. Time after time during the night an election district return was in the newspaper offices in Park Row inside of five minutes from the time the last figure of it had been made by the clerk in Harlem, nine miles away, having meanwhile gone through all the official machinery without being out of the custody of the police a single second.

When the returns had been read at headquarters and taken down, they were rushed up stairs, where five trained men, with blank sheets divided by Assembly districts for each officer voted for, tabulated them and gave the results in blocks of ten election districts.

Like Pieces of Machinery.

There was no hitch. The 2,000 men scattered over the territory of Greater New York fitted each man into his place; each did precisely his part and stopped, like a piece of machinery. In the basement room at Police Headquarters there was heard no sound but the quick shuffle of hurrying feet along the floor. The men at the telephones took the figures given them in silence. It was the same way along the halls and stairs. On the second floor nothing was heard but the regular, distinct voice of the man reading out the returns and the clicking of the instruments sending them far and wide.

Four lines for four sections of the city ran from Brooklyn Headquarters to New York headquarters. Each pair of operators sent and received for their own district. Precinct stations in Brooklyn reported to Brooklyn headquarters, and there the figures were transmitted to New York with less than half a minute of delay.

Transmission from the Suburbs.

Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead reported direct to New York. Sergeants of the New York police were sent to those places to receive and forward returns. Chief McCullagh did not trust the country officers to adopt New York methods immediately.

The entire police force of Staten Island, Richmond County, was put to work collecting election returns. The island has forty-seven voting precincts. Each of these reported through a telephone sub-station to Stapleton and there the reports were transmitted by telephone to two receivers in the New York headquarters, one for each end of the island.

All went like clockwork. From the country districts in Queens by bicycle and trolley, from the most remote and wooded sections of Staten Island, from all the borders of Brooklyn, the Yonkers line, and the Battery, the fateful figures all concentrated and were gathered, interpreted, digested, and distributed in seconds and minutes, silently and easily to flash out before roaring crowds in every part of this big city, in many other cities before the ink in which the election district clerks had written their signatures was dry on the paper.

IN FRONT OF THE BULLETINS

Many Thousands of Persons in Printing House Square and Its Vicinity.

Park Row in its long, varied, and exciting history has seen many crowded and crazy nights, but never one crazier or more crowded than last night. In the days when giants in newspaper offices in the metropolis could sway and sweep men by millions with their pens and vast sections of a continent strove with each other there were no electric lights or cable cars, and all New York might have made a lesser multitude than that which gathered to see the issue of the fight between Tammany Hall, the Republican organization, the Citizens' Union, and the memory and teachings of Henry George.

From Ann Street north to Brooklyn Bridge is four blocks, the Post Office and City Hall Park on the west, tall rows of buildings on the east. Last night seven newspapers showed election bulletins from the towering buildings along the east side of the row. On the west side of that row from Ann Street to Mail, the entire length of the Post Office Building, all along the Park Row front of the park, backed into the park in the broad asphalt and wire-fence-lined paths extending to Broadway, there was a mass of people—a solid, compact array of men and women. In Printing House Square, north of THE TIMES Building, a long triangle, people were packed to the bridge entrance, with barely breathing room. The masses of eager spectators not only went back to the Broadway line through the broad paths in the park, but they rose tier above tier on the steps of the City Hall, and were thickly packed in the porch, and from the park path leading to the City Hall steps stretched an unbroken concourse to the bridge steps. How many scores of thousands were there nobody can estimate with any approach to accuracy. There were people enough to make population for a dozen cities.

Converging Streams of Humanity.

From the bridge steps to THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, for instance, there was only one way without going several blocks north and taking a side street to Broadway. That was to become part of a steady, irresistible, pushing, striving, ceaseless stream, moving down the west side of Park Row, in which the strongest man was as helpless as he would be in the maelstrom, with which he was forced to move, bearing southwest until he could extricate himself, gasping and powerless, out on the Broadway sea of humanity upon which this river poured its overflow.

A force of hundreds of policemen pushed and struggled with the mighty throng keeping the Park Row roadway open so that the cars might pass. From a little distance these cars looked as if they were plowing through a solid body of humanity. From above the Row and Park looked like seas fenced in by curving banks—tossing and surging seas with the gray helmets of the policemen bobbing up and down and drifting, with the thin streams ceaselessly moving and surging along the middle of the sidewalks like rivers in the ocean.

Upon this vast, surging mass the usual lights from street electric lamps and the windows of the tall buildings shone. A dozen electrical appliances from the newspaper offices gave flashes of added light. In Printing House Square three black towers loomed up where newspapers had their stereopticon and other apparatus.

The crowd had begun to gather by 4:30 o'clock. By 6 o'clock it was dense, packed, and tumultuous. The loafers who had without special thought occupied their usual seats in the park found themselves suddenly affluent. They were offered and accepted anywhere from 50 cents to $3 for their accustomed places and sold them gladly.

A little before 6 o'clock some of the newspapers began to show mottoes and pictures on their bulletins, and the cheering began to sound over the blaring of the horns and the clanging of the cars. It was evident from the first that the mass of the huge gathering was with Van Wyck. The portrait of Seth Low elicited hand-clapping and a dull but widespread cheer. The picture of Tracy was applauded, as was the picture of George. When the face of Van Wyck appeared there was a deep, all-pervading, unmistakable roar.

So it went. The crowd was a democratic and a Tammany crowd. Its feelings could be traced along the Row. The appearance of a Van Wyck or Tammany picture or emblem was signalled away down toward Ann Street, and was taken up at Printing House Square and carried up to the bridge in a wave of sound. The Low men massed themselves around the Times Building. The Tammany advocates were above and below.

The Bulletined Returns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES's bulletin gave the first election news—the returns from Cornellsville, N. Y.—at 6:20 o'clock. This was almost immediately followed by Mr. Worth's prediction that Brooklyn would give Low 81,000 votes. A hearty cheer greeted it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES started ahead and was ahead throughout the night in giving actual election news. At 6:32 it bulletined the first actual returns received—those from the little Central Park precinct. At 6:35 it gave the next returns, those from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. At 6:40 it announced that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had privately acknowledged that Low was polling a great vote in Brooklyn.

A minute later returns from the Ulmer Park district of Brooklyn, showing a tremendous Democratic gain, were posted, and a responsive cheer, hoarse, deep, and strong, went up. From that time until midnight the cheering never ceased. At 8 o'clock the election of Van Wyck was conceded. Every bulletin seemed to deepen and strengthen the mighty voice of that great throng. Two brass bands pounded and blew along Printing House Square. Most of the time they could be heard faintfully. Sometimes, when they hit upon a popular air, the deep voices of men, the treble voices of boys, the shriller notes of women joined with them in one tremendous chorus.

Complexity of Sounds and Sights.

With the pounding of drums, the clashing of cymbals, and the drowned singing of trumpets, with the hoarse, irregular blare of tin horns and the ceaseless clapping and cheering of an unnumbered multitude, with the clanging and rumbling of the cars and the continual yells of newsboys crying extra editions, with the detonations of rockets, with trails of fiery, light-making trajectories against the darkened sky, with dazzling flashes of electric lights, with pictures and flags and biographs along the tall fronts of "Newspaper Row," with thousands of lights gleaming from windows and doorways—a glut of intense and varying lights and colors, a never-ceasing roar and tumult of exultation and triumph, the victory of Tammany and the Democratic nominees in many States was greeted in Park Row.

Perhaps the greatest roar went up when THE NEW YORK TIMES's bulletins—again first of all—indicated the possibility of Mark Hanna's defeat in Ohio. Curiously enough, the defeat of Gorman in Maryland seemed to give almost as much satisfaction.

The well-dressed men and women were generally silent, although some of them were conspicuous in their applause for Van Wyck, and seemed to be nearly crazed with delight when a picture of him was first thrown into the centre of a revolving American flag on The Tribune Building, and then carried slowly across The Sun's upper stories. The great majority of the crowd, however, concurred in exultation over what they regarded as the downfall of the Raines law and reform.

THRONGS EAGER FOR NEWS

A Tremendous Crush in the Centre of the City Until a Late Hour.

Election night in the centre of the metropolis!

To the visitor, and there were thousands of such pushing and crowding in the mighty throng that surged about Madison Square and through Broadway to Herald Square last night, the sights and sounds are long to be remembered. By the resident New Yorker the throngs, the roar of countless voices, and the din of innumerable trumpets were expected, but rarely in the history of municipal elections has there been such an outpouring of the people as crowded the central part of the city last night. Madison Square, the great meeting ground of the people, had been chosen by nearly all the newspapers to disseminate the election news, and the fronts of the tall buildings on every side had been pre-empted for stereopticon screens. Here the people began to congregate at the very moment the polls closed, at 5 o'clock, and within an hour thereafter the western side of the square along Broadway and Fifth Avenue was thronged with people. The crowds came in by thousands from the up-town districts, and were discharged from the elevated cars at Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Street stations on both the east and west sides. By 7 o'clock, when the bulletins began to appear, there were fully 50,000 persons assembled on Madison Square alone, and the people still poured in. Long lines of park policemen struggled in vain to confine the crowd to the walks and the streets, but only succeeded in creating some confusion at intervals.

Music Versus Pandemonium.

The Seventh Regiment Band, stationed near the Worth Monument, discoursed what was doubtless good music at intervals, but the sounds of the instruments were almost completely swallowed up by the braying of the myriads of tin horns. As the evening progressed Broadway and Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, became choked with humanity, and the street cars were unable to proceed except when the way was cleared almost foot by foot by the police. The noise was created for the most part by boys and young men who had turned out from every part of the city to make a night of it, and by the hundreds of street vendors who mingled in the crowd hawking every conceivable article that could have any bearing on the campaign. Some carried big baskets of small toy tigers; others cried themselves hoarse disposing of diminutive elephants. There were sold thousands of cards bearing all sorts of expressions for people of all sorts of political ideas, such as "I told you so," "Now, who talks?" "Did any one step on the elephant?" Every article capable of producing noise, from the wooden clicker or whirligig to the giant tin horn, was cried on every hand.

Peculiarities of the Crowd.

But the real body of the great crowd was remarkably quiet. There were cheers at intervals as the bulletins flashed the news on every hand, but there was not that wild applause amounting to one almost continuous deep roar that characterizes most great election nights in New York. The crowd seemed to be out simply to see and hear. A remarkable feature of the great throngs uptown was the number of women in the streets. They were in Madison Square by thousands, and they shouted and fought their way along Broadway almost equal in numbers to the men. They formed a large proportion of the parties that occupied the windows and balconies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House, and the Albemarle Hotel, on Madison Square, and in all the balconies of the big hotels about Herald Square. They were everywhere, but they were silent spectators.

As the night wore on the crowds seemed to increase rather than diminish, the newer arrivals coming principally from the upper west side. Broadway, between Madison and Herald Squares, was almost impassable from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. Pedestrians were forced to push their way along in single file on the sidewalks, consuming many minutes in going a block. There was a giant screen on the front of the Union Dime Savings Bank building at Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and several screens were swung from buildings about the upper side of Herald Square. These had the effect of almost completely blocking the Square. There were some collisions with the police, and a few fights among the struggling spectators, but on the whole the crowds were orderly. Even in the vicinity of the Citizens' Union and Republican Headquarters on Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, there was little bitterness or acrimony displayed, where thousands of persons of every political faction were congregated.

WEATHER ON ELECTION DAY.

Heavy Rain in New York and Other States—Fair in the Far West.

The elections were carried on in several of the States under the disadvantages of bad weather. From all parts of the interior of New York State came reports of heavy rain, bad roads, and flooded streams, and there were similar conditions in Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Here in the city the rain had done its work before 8 A. M. There was a fall of 2.26 inches of rain between 4 P. M. Monday and 10 o'clock last night, but only .02 of an inch of this fell after 8 A. M. yesterday. The day was cloudy and the atmosphere sticky, however, the humidity being 100 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 64 degrees, at 6 A. M., and the minimum 57 degrees, at 8 P. M.

Up the State, where the matter has much more effect on the vote, the conditions were not calculated to bring out the voters. From Schenectady came the report of uncommonly heavy rain for nearly forty hours and roads in bad shape. Geneseo reported a cold, northwest storm raging from early morning, and Rome reported rain all night and day and heavy roads. Similar reports came from Syracuse, Oneida, Lake Pleasant, Canton, Newburg, Amsterdam, and Watkins.

The Chief of the Weather Service at Albany reported rain in nearly all parts of the State. In the southern tier the rain fell in torrents. In the north, at Watertown and vicinity, the rain was not falling at 9 A. M., but it was cloudy and cold. In the extreme west, near Buffalo, the rain fell steadily. Along the Hudson the rain made roads almost impassable.

In other States, Colorado reported fine weather, and Nebraska, clear, crisp, and pleasant, but roads muddy. In Kentucky roads were bad and creeks overflowing, and a deluge was reported in Maryland. Cincinnati had .70 of an inch of rainfall, and Boston .06. Philadelphia had only .04 of an inch, and in Virginia slight rains were reported.

At Brookfield's Headquarters.

Lyric Hall, the headquarters of the Republican organization of the City of New York, of whose Executive Committee William Brookfield is Chairman, was deserted up to 9 o'clock last night. There were about thirty members gathered around the telegraph instrument in the reception room. Those present practically admitted the defeat of Seth Low before 9 o'clock.

BLUNDERS ON THE BALLOTS

Errors by the Printers Cause Confusion in the Vote for Supreme Court Justices.

GEORGE PASTERS MISSING

They Were Not Ready in Some Districts at the Opening of the Polls, and in Others They Were Wrongly Attached.

The Police Commissioners and Chief Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections were greatly exercised and vexed yesterday by a printer's error, by which in nine election districts of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District ballots were furnished on which no name for Justices of the Supreme Court was the right one, and by complaints regarding Henry George pasters.

In the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh Election Districts of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, by some unexplained blunder of the printers, the names of the candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District were substituted for those of the candidates in the First Judicial District. In the Second Judicial District there is one nominee, while in the First there are two, so that the effect of the blunder, before it was discovered, was that a Republican voter in any of the election districts named cast a ballot for Joseph A. Burr instead of for Van Brunt and Allison. A Democrat voted, not for Van Brunt and Scott, but for Bartlett, and so on through the Supreme Court line. In fact, the printer had substituted the one line for the other.

The Copy Was Correct.

This mistake was discovered by 10 o'clock, and was at once brought to the notice of the Police Commissioners and Gen. Rodenbough, who had an investigation made and found that the O. K. copy sent to the printers, the Wynkoop - Hallenbeck - Crawford Company, was correct. The Police Commissioners decided that the only action they could take at that hour was to send out instructions to election officers to direct voters to write the names of their candidates in the blank spaces on the ballot.

President Moss said that the ballots with the wrong names on them cast before the blunder was found out were not vitiated, except so far as the names of candidates for Supreme Court Judges are concerned. Election officers were instructed by Gen. Rodenbough to make a record of these votes. Of course, they are lost. How many such votes were thus thrown away was not known at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

There are 3,843 registered voters in the nine election districts, and it was said that in one district at least 150 votes were in the ballot box before the error was noticed. It was not thought that this blunder would have any serious result, as Van Brunt's election was regarded as assured, while the losses to Scott and Andrews would probably about offset each other.

Commissioner Smith said the blunder was most vexatious, after all the pains and trouble bestowed on the preparation of the ballots. This preparation, he said, had been a herculean task.

A Mandamus Refused.

Counsel on behalf of Henry D. Hotchkiss, a member of the Tammany Hall Law Committee, applied to Justice Lawrence for an order to compel the Police Commissioners to show cause why they should not correct the error. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly attended at 2:30 o'clock before the Justice and explained that a mistake was admitted to have been made in placing the names of the candidates of the Second Department for Supreme Court Judge on the ballots for the portion of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District which is within the First Department, but said the Police Commissioners had done all in their power to remedy the error by ordering that voters be permitted to write the names of their choice on the ballot. Justice Lawrence then denied the application for a mandamus.

Complaints reached Police Headquarters early in the day with respect to Henry George pasters—some of them that the pasters were not ready upon the opening of the polls, some that there were no pasters, and some that they had been pasted on the ballot wrongly by ignorant clerks.

E. Lawson Purdy, Lewis L. Delafield, and Charles Stewart Smith called on President Moss and had a conference with him on this subject. President Moss declined to tell what passed, but Mr. Purdy said he believed Election Inspectors would be instructed to seek the intent of the voter where pasters were misplaced and where there were no pasters. President Moss was asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES what would be done with a Henry George ballot upon which there was no paster.

Voters Not to be Disfranchised.

"It will be counted," said he. "I say that as a lawyer and as President of the Police Board. The voter finds the name of Henry George on a ballot, and he votes it. Why should he be disfranchised?"

In the Nineteenth Assembly District the George pasters, which were sent to Capt. Price Saturday night, were mislaid in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House, and did not arrive at the polls until about 7 o'clock, when a large number of votes had been cast. In one election district, the name of which was not given at the Bureau of Elections, it was said the clerk in charge had pasted ten George pasters on each of 100 ballots and had then applied for more. His application led to the discovery of his blundering. Other instances of stupidity were reported. Gen. Rodenbough sent out instructions in a broad way to count everything, fixing as far as possible the intent of the voter.

Gen. Rodenbough said he had sent to each election district 1,000 pasters for Henry George, or about two for each voter. Accompanying the pasters were printed instructions, as follows:

One of the ballot clerks should affix this paster upon the official ballot within the space occupied by the words, "For Mayor, Henry George," on the "Democracy of Thomas ——" ticket so that neither the blank square adjoining (in which the voter may place a cross (X) mark) nor the name or office of any other candidate shall be covered up. For this purpose a sponge has been provided.

As soon as the paster has been securely pasted, the ballot should be passed to the other ballot clerk to be folded, ready for delivery to a voter.

The Bureau of Elections, he said, could do no more than this.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

A Jubilant Feeling Among the Tammany Men—Judge Van Wyck, Mr. Croker and Mayor Strong There.

The office of Sergt. Washington Mullin, in the Boiler Inspection Department of the Police Headquarters Building, where Candidate Van Wyck was ensconced during the early part of the evening with Mr. Dunn, the candidate for Sheriff, became a little later a veritable Tammany Hall headquarters. Nearly all the greater lights in the party were there together, holding, from the very start, a jubilation meeting, and receiving the returns as fast as they were received by Chief Clerk Kipp.

The final returns received at Police Headquarters were from the Central Park district. The four votes, the total number in that district, went, one for Tracy and three for Van Wyck. "Seventy-five per cent. in favor of Tammany Hall," remarked Chief Clerk Kipp.

The Tammany men declined to be interviewed early in the evening, referring all questioners to the returns themselves. Words were apparently unnecessary to express their feelings.

Richard Croker was there, and so were ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, ex-Alderman Thomas Shields, Asa Bird Gardiner, and Anson G. McCook. Representatives of all the candidates were present. Just before 8 o'clock a hansom cab halted at the entrance of the white building, and Mayor Strong and Controller Asabel P. Fitch alighted. They were met at the top of the steps by Chief John McCullagh, and escorted to the office of Commissioner Smith, who was keeping open house on the same floor where the returns were being received. As a matter of fact all of the Commissioners had their offices lighted up, and tickers spun off the returns as rapidly as they were received.

Commissioner Andrews had a number of the fair sex in his office, besides a number of his personal friends. President Frank Moss announced that his office was at the disposal of anybody and everybody who cared to be sociable, and Commissioner Parker had his quota of friends. The building was a veritable happy family, or several happy families, more correctly speaking.

As the returns continued to come in showing that Van Wyck was in the lead, there was proportionate enthusiasm among the Tammanyites, and stoicism on the part of the friends of Tracy and Low and the other candidates. The latter, however, had their times of jubilation, too. Deputy Chief Cortright and all of the Inspectors were in their respective offices, entertaining friends and transacting business at the same time, and none of them seemed to be happier than Inspector William W. McLaughlin.

Mr. Croker seemed to be thoroughly satisfied that everybody else was satisfied with the selection of Judge Van Wyck for the Mayoralty, and this made him assume an attitude of perfect contentment, which did not change materially while he was in the building.

Chief McCullagh had everything arranged so that in case any trouble resulted in any section of the city, he should be immediately communicated with and steps taken to preserve the peace at the quickest moment possible.

THE RESULT AFFECTS PURROY.

It Is Said Tammany's Victory Means His Political Death.

James F. McCartney, the Tammany leader of the Thir

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75

SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00

SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinee—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '01—8:15. Matinee.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Courted into Court—8:00. Matinee—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Opera Tableaux—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinee.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinee—2:15.
HOYT'S—The Proper Caper—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Lord Chumley—8:15. Author's Reading—11 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The First Born—A Night Session—8:30.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgetown—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
THE LYRIC—La Poupée—8:00.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinee.

See Amusement Advertisement—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MAYOR VAN WYCK.

Judge VAN WYCK has been elected Mayor of New York, after a perfectly fair and honorable canvass, by a decisive majority. The preference of the voters for him and his party was unmistakably expressed. The campaign was one of extraordinary earnestness and vigor. There were opposing candidates of great strength. The issues were presented so clearly and so fully that they were brought within the comprehension of every voter. Nobody voted blindly or in ignorance. After this fair appeal to their judgment and test of their will the voters have chosen Judge VAN WYCK by an actual plurality over the combined vote for LOW and TRACY in this city and by the very substantial plurality of 77,000 in the entire greater city. He will take office unchallenged by any opponent, the unquestioned choice of 3,000,000 people for the first office in their gift.

It is a very great office, an office of trust and high responsibility. Mayor VAN WYCK will have the sincere good wishes of THE TIMES as he assumes its duties, and we shall in good faith do what it is possible for a newspaper to do to assist him to perform them with credit and distinction. The entire city is profoundly interested in the success of his administration. He should find on every hand sympathy, good wishes, and a generous spirit of helpfulness.

If we may offer a word of present counsel to Mr. VAN WYCK it is that above all things he have courage and assert himself. He is to-day the most powerful man in his organization. He will be Mayor of the whole people and the whole people will be at his back, a loyal and unconquerable support in every undertaking in which he may engage for the honor and welfare of this city. No living man can for one moment stand against him if he is right, no plea of ante-election promises will in the least extenuate his faults if he is wrong. If he perform the duties of the Mayor's office with the abilities GOD has given him, with courage, and with conscience, we can assure him that he will leave the office at the end of four years with the respect, esteem, and admiration of the people. We hope we need not warn him that the attempt to employ the powers of his office in the interests of a party or under the guidance of any individual would leave him only the pitiful shreds of a reputation, and the almost inevitable popular reaction would give the Mayoralty into the hands of the opposition for the next term.

It is in his appointments that Mayor VAN WYCK will need the qualities of courage and sound judgment. The charter defines his powers and with reasonable clearness prescribes his duties. But the machinery of the new City Government is extremely complex, and he will find his task one of very great difficulty. He will need good advisers. If he will surround himself with men of first-rate capacity and good character there will be no doubt of his success. He has to remember that his responsibilities are heavy and he himself must bear them.

Let him be his own man and the people's Mayor, and he will make his name illustrious throughout the country. We wish him well.

NOT FREE SILVER.

The remarkable Democratic gains and victories of yesterday have scarcely more bearing on free-silver coinage and the other demands of Bryanism than they have on the problems of agricultural distress in Iceland.

It is not the rising tide of 16 to 1 that lifts the Democrats to the top or toward the top of the poll in the States where elections were held yesterday.

It is the refluent wave away from Republicanism, set in motion by that party's abuse of power. The dying cause of free silver was not in the minds of the people so much as the living dislike of Dingleyism.

THE CAUSES.

It is a Democratic year. That explains everything.

The overturn and reversal of MCKINLEY'S 268,469 plurality in the State last year by a plurality of many thousands for Judge PARKER, the Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, is something unprecedented, momentous, and impressive. It announces the people's dislike for Dingleyism, Plattism, and Rainesism, the three conspicuous policies by which the Republican Party has signalized its possession of power and its capacity to misuse it.

To President MCKINLEY, albeit a wise restraint has preserved him from the mistake of any direct interference in the New York election, the sweeping Democratic triumph will give cause for sober reflection. The traditional reverse that overtakes so many Presidents in the Congressional elections that fall in the middle of their four-years term has in his case come within eight months of his inauguration and just as the third large monthly deficit of the Republican "revenue" measure is reported through the press. The popular denunciation that so swiftly fell upon the McKinley act of 1890 overtakes after a slightly greater interval the Dingley act of 1897. We may mercifully leave it to the President to answer for himself and in his own way the question whether it was a wise party policy to use the victory given to him by Democratic votes first, foremost, and exclusively for the purpose of putting on the statute book an extreme protective tariff that offends the people and weights our commerce with its leaden fetters.

Long before the Low movement came to public knowledge and prominence THE TIMES pointed out the strong drift away from the Republican Party. That powerful wave of reaction beat against the canvass of the Citizens' Union from the start and probably accounts for its defeat. Nevertheless, up to the time of Mr. GEORGE'S death Mr. Low appeared to be in the lead and on the high road to victory. Nobody can now give the measure of Mr. GEORGE'S strength. But whatever it was, whether 50,000 or 100,000, it seems to have gone bodily back to Tammany, whence most of it came. If it will comfort any sorely disappointed supporter of the Citizens' Union to declare that the untimely death of HENRY GEORGE defeated SETH LOW, that field of conjecture is open to him, and his assertion will have all the force of any Tammany man's denial. Proof is out of the question, and the fact remains that after the death of GEORGE, with TRACY, LOW, and VAN WYCK to choose from, the people chose VAN WYCK with an emphasis of preference strongly indicative of a distinct liking for him and what he represents, as against his competitors and what they represent.

"Reform," also, that mysterious bugaboo, compound of the excellent STRONG, the scapegoat COLLIS, and other personages and performances of the present administration, has swept thousands of resentful voters into the Van Wyck camp.

They have appeared to seek out the logical antithesis of "reform" in order that they might record their angry protest against the ravages of COLLIS in the streets and the remoter forays of ROOSEVELT on Sunday traffic.

While THE TIMES desired and diligently strove to achieve a different result, this is the people's will, expressed in lawful and democratic fashion, and the people rule.

THE FUTURE OF THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT

The Citizens' movement, though it has failed in the election of a Mayor, has vindicated its right to exist and laid firm and sound the foundation of great usefulness.

Its actual strength at the polls yesterday makes the politicians who set out to crush it very sober. The managers of the Platt machine up to the day of election declared with perfect assurance that the contest was between TRACY and Tammany. They now see their candidate third on the list and in the place which Mr. GEORGE might easily have secured had he lived. They see the second place held by a candidate unsupported by either of the great parties, bitterly opposed, indeed, by both; without the shadow of patronage to promise, since he was pledged to the abolition of patronage; appealing to neither prejudice nor greed, but solely to the conscience and sense of the voters. And these managers know, as the people know, that the triumph of Tammany was conferred by the Platt machine and at any moment in the last week of the canvass could have been turned into a Tammany defeat and the triumph of good government, had their own selfishness allowed.

The outcome of the contest, then, is this: The Citizens' movement is by far the strongest barrier to misgovernment that could be formed. It is the most formidable foe that Tammany encountered. It has united in one campaign the greatest number of elements, the greatest variety of interests, that could be concentrated against the Tammany system. It has achieved this on the basis of a principle of demonstrated soundness and vitality, to which in the future right-minded citizens can and will rally. That principle will appeal with increasing force to all those who yesterday were misled into thinking that the Republican machine was the strongest opponent that Tammany had.

Good government is not less valuable or less necessary to-day than yesterday, and it is not likely to become so if Tammany has its way with the Mayor-elect. The aims of the Citizens' Union are lasting and the methods by which they were sought remain those which honorable and intelligent men will more and more adopt. The citizens' canvass was one of education, and the process has been carried further than its enemies believed possible, if not so far as its friends ventured to hope. What it taught is as true as ever and likely to become more urgent. The education will go on. Too many earnest men are engaged in it, interests too great and permanent are involved in it, to permit its abandonment. The election of a Tammany government through Republican partisanship will not make partisanship more respectable or attractive. The demonstration of what organized nonpartisanship can do in its first struggle will strengthen its organization, win steadily greater confidence, and prepare for sure success in the future.

STATE ELECTIONS.

At the present writing it is plain that there has been a very general and widespread reaction from the Republican Party throughout important sections of the Union. As is usual after periods of intense feeling, the change is to be traced rather to discontent with the party in power than to any gain in strength for the ideas of the opposition—the opposition, indeed, this year having curiously vague and confused ideas.

Ohio, Mr. MCKINLEY'S own State, where he had last year a plurality of nearly 50,000, this year was up to a late hour claimed by each party. Though Mr. HANNA, who was the one really National candidate, has probably secured a safe majority in the Legislature, it is a small one, gained by the most desperate exertions, and by no means a majority to be proud of.

Kentucky seems to have given an overwhelming Democratic majority.

Maryland is in doubt, but the contest there is so strictly local and is so complicated by disgust in each party with the machine in each that the significance of the result is necessarily obscure.

In Massachusetts the great plurality of last year—178,000—is cut down to one-half—88,000.

In Iowa also the Republicans have a largely reduced plurality.

This, at least, must be clear to the dullest observer, that the persistent claim of the party managers that last year's great victory was purely a victory of the Republican Party is as dangerous as it is unfounded.

SENATOR PLATT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Senator PLATT has won his disgraceful fight against the people of Greater New York. He has contrived to divert, from the party of good citizenship, votes enough to throw the municipal government into the hands of Tammany.

Not one of the respectable Republicans who voted yesterday for Gen. TRACY will have any right to complain, no matter what calamities may come upon Greater New York. His mouth is stopped. Every man who in the ordinary relations of life is a good citizen, but who has shown himself willing to become a bad citizen in order to remain a good Republican, had ample notice of what would be the effect of his action. Whatever may be the penalty of his act, it is right that he should pay, and it is decent that he should pay it without wincing. Whatever he may have to suffer he will suffer by his own fault. It is not he who has any grievance. It is those of his fellow-citizens who have resisted the evil to come, and whom he has deserted in a contest that was as much his as theirs.

This is the result of the campaign carried on in the first municipal election of Greater New York by Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT of Tioga.

We congratulate the people of New York on their good sense and wisdom in raising to the highest judicial office in the State that able and experienced jurist, ALTON B. PARKER. It is much more than a triumph of party. It is vindication of the judgment of the people and an application of the principle of an elective judiciary with which no fault can be found.

Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR, lately our Minister at Madrid, in his magazine article on the Cuban question, has set forth that the Spaniards do not know what autonomy means, and that it is quite impossible that any genuine project of home rule for Cuba can emanate from the Spanish Ministry. It appears that freedom of speech is as little understood at Madrid as autonomy. For it is announced from Madrid that the article in question has given much offense, and that it is expected that "the Government will be compelled to intervene in this affair." Of course the proposition will not get beyond the Spanish Minister at Washington. He will be compelled to explain to his Government that in this uncivilized country, when a Minister has been relieved of his mission his tongue and his pen are released, and he is entirely at liberty to express his opinions upon the affairs of the country to which he was lately accredited, reserving, of course, official confidences, his Government having no jurisdiction over him so long as he observes the law. There are many things about the United States that the Spanish Government seems to find hard to understand.

With the help of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK and some of its wiser leaders, Tammany Hall may be transformed into an organization not quite so undemocratic in its management and procedures as it has shown itself to be in the last half-dozen years.

The new tripartite treaty concerning pelagic sealing which is to be signed on Friday may have important results. One important result, indeed, is already secured by it. It puts Great Britain distinctly on her defense before the tribunal of European opinion. We have complained that she has refused to carry out the Paris award, and have, indeed, charged her, in the most direct and undiplomatic fashion, with bad faith in putting the interests of Canadian sealers before her international obligations. She has refused to give us any satisfaction. She has even refused to take part in a conference in which we invited her to meet the only powers besides ourselves that have a direct interest in the preservation of the seals. We then proceeded to confer with them without consulting her further. The result of this conference is an agreement by all the seal-breeding nations upon the measures they deem essential for the preservation of the seals. Evidently such an agreement will impose an additional difficulty upon Great Britain in continuing to treat the question as one in which there are no interests but those of the Canadian poachers to be considered. The best effect the agreement can have is to secure general attention in Great Britain for the course which the British Government has pursued. This has never yet been effected. Even Mr. SHERMAN'S bad language attracted attention only to itself and not to the merits of the case, which was one of the good reasons for not employing it.

The election of ASA BIRD GARDINER to the important office of District Attorney will not evoke the applause or awaken the pride of the community. We are afraid his election must be charged to the party-column ballot, the use of which produces some very uncouth results.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Central America has carried "boss rule" to its inevitable and logical limit, and residents of the unhappy republics are experiencing the results of misgovernment in its acutest form. One of the so-called Presidents—that of Guatemala—has openly decided against the necessity of going through the formalities of nominations and elections any longer, and announces that he will continue to administer the Government in defiance of the Constitution that makes his continuance in office a crime. In Nicaragua forced loans are the order of the day, and such citizens as do not choose to pay them must abandon their property and their country, or else risk imprisonment and sudden death. All this differs in degree rather than in principle from "boss rule" as it exists in more northern latitudes. There is here the same opposition to expressions of the popular will, though as yet the opposition hardly dares to manifest itself anywhere except in primaries and conventions. The forced loans are not unknown, either, though the pressure exerted does not go so far as to present the alternative of compliance or death. Central America is enormously rich in natural resources, but these count for nothing. The race that enslaved and massacred the Indian whom it found in possession of the land is now enslaved and massacred in its turn by the tyrants who learned too well the ancient lesson now to abandon its practice.

—Some people never distinguish between use and abuse. Football is just now the object of a fierce assault by these strange persons, and they are crying loudly for its abolition, in some instances by college Faculties and in others by State Legislatures. No game was ever invented, except possibly cat's cradle, that has not been followed by injudicious votaries to their physical or moral undoing. Boys have swallowed marbles and died thereof; chess has ruined scores of possibly powerful intellects; golf balls have raised bumps on many a skull and for all we know have fractured a few of them; dozens of players, to say nothing of umpires, have been crippled for life, and more than a few of them for death, on the ball field; and so the list might be extended indefinitely. Despite all this, little children and big ones continue to play, and to "take chances," large or small, with no thought of the graveyard or the hospital. The death of a student in the University of Georgia as the result of a mauling received in a football battle has greatly excited the lawmakers of that State, and their avowed intention to prohibit the game in all institutions aided by public funds receives much commendation from elderly spinsters there and elsewhere, including those in a certain New York newspaper office, but it is probable that the storm will blow over, and that this sport, noble in its possibilities and far from uncommendable as it now exists, will be followed with enthusiasm for ages to come. That its rules need revising and amending cannot be denied. Changes could easily be made that would increase both the pleasure of spectators and the safety of participants, but there is no need whatever for putting the game under a legal or a collegiate ban. Because murders are committed with knives, should no more roast beef be carved? Because roughs play football, should the energies of our youth be confined to croquet? Not much. Reformers, not Anarchists, effect things in the world of sport as in that of economics.

—Chicago is to be congratulated. For years it has had horse shows in which horses were shown, and this fact naturally exposed the city to much supercilious criticism. But now Chicago has a horse show of the true metropolitan sort, with the horses relegated to their proper insignificance and all attention directed toward the vastly more interesting boxes and promenade. Thus, step by step, does the West advance along the path blazed by New York. Its choice of a model is eminently wise, and the results, though somewhat lacking in originality, are open to no other criticism whatever.

PERSONAL.

—Coroner HOEBER continues the good work of calling attention to the uselessness of his office, and thereby proves that he, at least, is of some utility. His squabbles with other officials are at once earnest and ridiculous, and, therefore, they will be doubly effective, as showing both the absurdity and the annoyance, possibly the danger, of continuing a position that has long served only the purpose of providing another salary with which to reward party services. Mr. HOEBER has intelligence, honesty, and education; he is probably as good a Coroner as anybody could be, and yet, since he is a voluble and energetic person, most of the acts which he has performed have excited and deserved severe criticism, while his efforts to maintain his nominal authority in cases of any gravity have invariably resulted in failure. A more politic man would insist less strenuously on his rights under a system that has practically been superseded, and would not endeavor to justify his drafts upon the public funds by trying to earn them. It was the adoption of that policy by other Coroners that prevented the office from being swept away long ago, and its abandonment by even a single representative of the ancient guild cannot fail soon to make its further maintenance impossible.

—According to The Church Economist, several clergymen of this city are worried by the fear that talk about, and belief in, Santa Claus may prevent children from understanding the significance of Christmas and appreciating its sanctity. The Rev. Dr. EDWARD JUDSON is quoted as saying that sensitive children are shocked by the sight of a grotesque impersonation of the fabled gift-bearer, and that it is sheer folly to confuse infant minds with a myth of this sort. Not once in the history of his church, Dr. JUDSON adds, "has Santa Claus appeared among the children in the form of a disguised small boy, and we are always careful to explain that our gifts are tokens from the Christ child." One of the clergymen at St. Agnes's Chapel says that a Santa Claus festival is a "pagan rite." Now, it is at least possible that to call a present "a token from the Christ child" would create in infantile minds an impression fully as erroneous as would a statement that the gift came from Santa Claus. As for the "pagan rite," what harm is there in that? The giving of Christmas presents undoubtedly is a relic of paganism, historically considered, just as is many another custom that was dressed in new meaning by the early fathers. As for the injury that will come to children from a belief in Santa Claus, it is infinitesimal at most. Boys and girls, even the littlest of them, talk about Santa Claus a good deal, but that they believe in him is more than doubtful. Children have vivid imaginations, but they enjoy unreality too well to be deceived by it. Possibly these timid and scrupulous gentlemen of the cloth, by overhauling their own mental possessions, might find a few that should excite more apprehension than is justified by this thoroughly understood pretense of faith in Santa Claus.

—One of STEVENSON'S friends writes from Samoa that the estate which he called Vailima is for sale. Mrs. STEVENSON has had to choose between abandoning her island home and living apart from her children, and, naturally, she prefers the former. Vailima consists of about 400 acres of land, fertile and well watered, but not in a very good state of cultivation. The house is large, substantial, and in excellent repair. The property is supposed to be worth about $15,000 as it stands, though its original cost and what STEVENSON spent on it amounted probably to twice that sum. It seems rather absurd, if not rather shameful, to speak of Vailima as though it were a farm or a plantation, and to estimate by the amount of sugar and cocoa it could be made to produce. The grave on the mountainside gives it a value not to be measured by dollars, and the thought that this ground, hallowed by the presence and death of a man like STEVENSON, can be put to commercial uses is distinctly shocking.

IN EPITOME.

"There was a young lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on the tiger.
They returned from the ride,
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chicagoans want to limit the size of advertising signs with 400 feet of parks and boulevards to 4 feet in width and 3 feet in height.

* * *

The Rev. J. A. Thompson has preached for a congregation in Thomasville, Ga., for thirty-three years, and has just had his first vacation in all that time. He took ten days for it.

* * *

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston this month of November aggregate $3,771,743, as against $3,453,548 in May last and $3,467,842 in November, 1896.

* * *

Avowed Anarchists hold meetings regularly in Boston, it is said, and one of them asserts that they number at least half a thousand in the city. But all do not attend the meetings.

* * *

A woman who brought suit in the Federal Court in Indianapolis, Ind., for $100,000 damages for alleged infringements of patents and trade marks for cosmetics has compromised for $50 cash.

* * *

The public school children of Washington are to celebrate "Admission Day" on Thursday, Nov. 11, that date being the eighth anniversary of the admission of the Evergreen State, as they style it, into the Union.

* * *

Levi B. Paxson has been fifty years in the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He began as a brakeman of a coal train, and is now at seventy years of age Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment of the entire system.

* * *

It will cost the City of St. Louis $100,000 this year to supply all its schools with free text boks, and being reluctant to expand as much money at once, the city will only make a beginning of it, intending to make the supply complete in time.

* * *

Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago asked that graduates of his university be accepted as eligible, without examination, to become teachers in the Chicago public schools, but the High School Committe refused to comply, saying the graduates must stand examination just the same as everybody else.

* * *

The Denver Republican reluctantly expresses the belief that The Chicago Times-Herald's estimate of $24,000,000 as the probable gold production of Colorado this year is too great, and says it may reach $18,000,000, or perhaps $20,000,000. The estimate of Director Preston of the mint was that the State produced $14,867,971 last yeaer.

* * *

The State of Virginia will probably receive $100,000 from the estate of the late Major Lewis Ginter, under a law passed by its General Assembly at its last session imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on collateral inheritances. Under this law all his bequests save that of $40,000 to his brother, are subject to the tax. The bequests aggregate about $2,000,000.

GYMNASTICS IN SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever an opponent deems it necessary to contradict a statement in the columns of the press it is the general habit to misconstrue and aggravate the propositions of the other side. In your paper of this day "Pedagogue," in his reply to my article in THE TIMES of Oct. 24, containing a plea for the introduction of systematic physical culture in the public schools, shows forth his peculiar adaptedness to this mode of warfare, to a great disadvantage to himself.

Without the aid of the grossest misconstruction, not a single iota can be found in my article expressing anything but my appreciation of and admiration for this city and country. Even the smallest pupil of this "Pedagogue" cannot point to a single word in my letter that "even by implication casts a slur on our public schools." On the contrary, I am ready to admit that these institutions are most excellently and liberally conducted in every department concerned with the propagation of knowledge.

In regard to the utterances of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. James B. Reynolds and others, I have nothing to remark. I am not responsible for the "crimes" of these gentlemen. It is true that in some schools the pupils are put through a kind of drill which "Pedagogue" describes as "free hand and wand exercises, Indian club, bar bell, and dumb bell work," but if in all sincerity "Pedagogue" places this kind of entertainment in the category of rational pedagogical gymnastics, then he certainly has yet something to learn as a leader of children.

P. is horrified at my ignorance, and remarks with joy and exultation the following:

"Does he not know that daily training in the Swedish system has been compulsory in our schools during the past year, and that two thoroughly competent supervisors, who have made the subject a life study, have been appointed to take charge of this training?"

"Does he not know that all the class teachers have been instructed by these supervisors in model lessons, lectures, and conference, and that specific directions regarding the exercises and everything connected with them are in the hands of every teacher?"

In New York there exists 194 public schools of all kinds with many thousands of teachers. Now it appears that "Pedagogue" has made a discovery of two supervisors whose business it is to impart the necessary knowledge of the art of gymnastics and of the physiological effects of exercises on the human body to that great army of teachers, besides keeping a supply on hand to fill vacancies. I am glad of the existence of the Supervisors, but if these officials each had lived 969 years and "made a life study" of their business they could not possibly have trained to perfection and responsibility several thousand teachers in one short year. At the present time, seventy-five years after its foundation, the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, with its numerous officers and professors, can not claim a record like that.

It is good news that the Superintendent of Buildings has decided to provide every new school with a suitable gymnasium, but as at the present time only a few of the 194 public schools in this city are so fortunately supplied it is, in my opinion, excusable to be ignorant of their existence. If I could find one where the unadulterated Swedish system of pedagogical gymnastics is in use I would not hesitate to send my children to that school.

Numerous people have approved in a complimentary manner of my plea for more gymnasiums and capable instructors in physical culture, and at least one journal has commented favorably on my letter to your paper of Oct. 24.

I trust that there are only very few who, like "Pedagogue," stand in the way of improvement and progress.

AXEL C. HALLBECK.

New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

CITY NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Democratic Metropolis of America.

From The Journal.

The people have voted for Democracy, but not for Crokerism. They have voted against sham reform, but not against true reform. They are as anxious for good government, with all that implies, as the most superior member of the Citizens' Union. They want clean streets and the honest expenditure of public money, and they expect to get these things from the Democracy. The Democratic organization is on probation, and it will be held to a rigid accountability for the manner in which it fulfills its trust.

* * *

These promises, if faithfully carried out, as we feel confident they will be, insure the metropolis a government in which the public interests and the rights of the individual will be equally guarded. We shall have reform in the true sense, and at the same time the citizen will not be harassed by vexatious attempts to submit his personal habits to meddlesome regulation. The Journal pledges itself to work as earnestly for the maintenance of the highest possible standard of administration, and for the extirpation of bossism and jobbery as it has worked for the success of Democratic principles at the polls.

* * *

Moreover, by this impressive vote, the people of the metropolis have served notice upon all whom it may concern that they are competent to manage their own affairs. Any party that tries henceforth to rule them as a subject province from the outside will court its own death.

The Boss's Combine Wins and Loses.

From The World.

* * * The combined vote of Low and Tracy considerably exceeds that of Van Wyck. A union of the anti-Tammany forces upon Seth Low would have elected him. Mr. Van Wyck will be a minority Mayor. His election by a plurality is due to Platt and Tracy.

It is something more than poetic justice that in thus gratifying his obstinacy Boss Platt has been crushed in the ruins of his machine both in the city and the State. He has lost his Judge. He has lost the Assembly, and with it his power to levy political tributes. And he has at one swoop dissipated the 268,000 plurality for McKinley in this State.

There is in this retributive justice a large compensation for the defeat of reform in this city. The double despotism of the bosses has only half a triumph. Platt, at least, is down!

The Jury Is In and the Verdict Is Given.

From The New York Herald.

* * * No man can offer the excuse hereafter that he voted blindly. Every one of the candidates stood squarely on the platform of his party or faction, and innumerable public meetings, reported with unusual amplitude in the newspapers, made the public conversant with every phase of the political situation and placed al the facts in the case before the jury of voters for their decision.

* * * That everybody is not pleased with the result goes without the saying. Mr. Van Wyck was not the choice of an enormous body of intelligent voters, and he will assume the responsibilities of this high office with a vast body of critics ready to find even captious fault with his administration if he gives them the slightest occasion to do so.

* * *

The campaign is over, and, in the good old American way, the people will accept the result at the polls. It is of their own doing. If they have been wise in their action they will reap its rewards. If they have committed a folly they have themselves to blame, and the consequent evil to bear.

* * *

The Result.

From The Tribune.

The Citizens' Union movement has been vindicated by the result of the election. The organizers of that movement undertook to ascertain whom a majority of the anti-Tammany voters, presumably capable of being united in support of a single candidate, wanted to have nominated. To that object they devoted all their efforts for months, not always with the highest sagacity, but with ultimate success. They aroused some unnecessary enmity even among those who sympathized with their undertaking and have faithfully supported it, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that the canvass which they made conclusively demonstrated a great preponderance of anti-Tammany sentiment in favor of Seth Low. Then, having discovered the man, they proceeded to nominate him. Again their action, as many thought, was not taken at the most fitting moment and in the wisest way, though it is only just to acknowledge that subsequent events substantiated their declaration that no measure of diplomacy or any concession which they were at liberty to make could have changed the vengeful determination of the Republican machine not to accept Mr. Low as its candidate.

* * *

It soon became evident to honest observers that no mistake of this sort had been made, and that Gen. Tracy, after an honorable and generally useful career, was destined in his old age to be at once the victim of an odious conspiracy against the public welfare and the immediate instrument of disaster to his party. The poor fools by whom he was deluded succeeded in deluding scarcely anybody else, and, least of all, themselves. They lied constantly, deliberately, unblushingly; published their falsehoods day after day, and swore to them; stooped to every resort of knavery to fortify their shameful position, and at last, in their desperate resolve to save some fragments of personal emolument out of the wreck which they had made, contracted to sell out their candidate for Mayor to Tammany Hall. To what extent they succeeded in delivering the votes which they assumed to own cannot now be told, and may never be accurately determined. Our belief is that only a small proportion of their dupes were capable of being used for such a purpose.

* * *

But for the malignant authors of the misery and disgrace to which, if Tammany Hall is true to its instincts and its record, Greater New York is doomed, no such merciful release is possible or conceivable. They created a city containing one-half the population of the State, and they have turned it over to the spoilers. They are incapable of repentance, and therefore they will never be forgiven.

The Failure of the Citizens' Movement.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

"This is a Democratic year!" In this hope Croker undertook his campaign, and his expectations have been realized.

It was not possible to stem the tide caused by the Republicans' abuse of their power in Washington, in Albany, and everywhere where the Republican Party had won victories last year. * * * The disgraceful administration of the State Government controlled by Platt has made the Tammany victory so much the easier, as the Platt machine played into Tammany's hands in this election. When his dirty interests are concerned, Platt does not care about an injury to the Republican Party. All he wanted was to prevent the emancipation of the community from machine rule. It is possible that he overrated himself this time, and has dug his own grave, but this is only cold comfort when we now see the Greater New York given over as a prize for years to the Croker gang.

Many will comfort themselves with the thought that the victors will eventually expose themselves, and that our great wealthy city has experienced so many bad administrations that it will not be ruined even by the coming administration.

CANADIAN BANK DIVIDENDS.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

On Dec. 1 ten Canadian banks will pay out $1,406,758 in half-yearly dividends. The Bank of Montreal pays out more in dividends than any two banks in Canada put together, the sum for the year being $1,200,000, or 10 per cent. on the paid up capital of $12,000,000. The Bank of Montreal's rest is $6,000,000, and the nearest approach to that is the Merchants' Bank of Canada, which is just half the amount. The Merchants' also pays out the next largest sum in dividends, $480,000.

Next comes the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of $6,000,000 and a dividend of 7 per cent., which means $420,000 for the year. The Bank of British North America is fourth on the list in point of capital, but only pays 4 per cent., meaning $184,000 on its capital of $4,866,666. The Bank of Toronto, on the other hand, pays 10 per cent., and on the capital of $2,000,000 the dividend amounts to $200,000. Molson's Bank pays 8 per cent. and a bonus of 1, while the Imperial also does the same thing.

The largest dividend of all is 12 per cent., paid by the Dominion, but as it is on a capital of only $1,500,000, the amount given out is $180,000. The dividend of the Bank of Nova Scotia is 8 per cent. on $1,500,000, while the smallest of the Eastern banks is the Summerside Bank, Prince Edward's Island, with a capital of $48,666, a rest of $12,000, and a dividend of 7 per cent., which means $3,406.

Lands in Upper Quebec.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

The report of Henry O'Sullivan, C. E., who has just returned from an exploratory survey through the new north country of Quebec to James Bay, shows that this province has millions of acres of cultivable land on the Hudson Bay slope, particularly on the Waswanapi and Lower Rupert Rivers. There are also immense tracts of merchantable timber lands, the supply of pulp wood being practically inexhaustible all along the route, while enormous quantities of first quality spruce, up to two and two and a half feet in diameter, are reported. An excellent harbor is found at Rupert, and another splendid one can be made with a little dredging at the mouth of the Nottaway. The construction of a railway from Lake St. John to James Bay would be comparatively easy, as it is established that the greatest height of land on the route is 1,225 feet, against 1,500 feet between Quebec and Lake St. John. The complete report of the surveying party is expected to be ready for presentation to the Legislature next session.

NUGGETS.

Noted on the Field.

A man who thinks he is posted on baseball is mighty touchy about his knowledge.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Misleading Term.

"What engaging manners Miss Hobbs has!"

"I don't think so; she has refused me three times."—Chicago Record.

Probable.

"I wonder what it is that creates such a prejudice against children in boarding houses?"

"Boarding-house children, I guess."—Chicago Journal.

The Autocrats.

Teacher—Willie, that is not the way to spell "emperor." You should not end the word with an "e-r." If you will notice, all titles denoting power and greatness—at least most of them—end with "o-r."

Willie—Oh, I see! Just like "janitor."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HUNTER FROM TOWN.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The woods again re-echo
The banging of the guns,
And to its place of hiding
The frightened squirrel runs.
Up from the meadow rising
The startled quail takes flight,
Pursued by leaden pellets
Until it's out of sight.

For now the hunting season
Has opened up again,
And watchful "sports" are prowling
Through forest, field, and glen;
With cautious step advancing,
On every side they peer,
And eyes are keenly seeking
The cause of sound they hear.

And oft a charge they're wasting
Because they've been too slow,
Then quickly they are letting
Another barrel go.
And should they make a killing
With shot thus spreading wide,
Their faces will be beaming
With all a hunter's pride.

For weary miles the sportsman
With heavy gun will plod,
While many trials meeting
And oft adventure odd.
And now and then there's trouble
When telling farmer how
He aimed to hit a squirrel
And chanced to shoot a cow.

Perchance a dog will chase him,
And at it he'll not fire,
Lest half a dozen grangers
Upon him vent their ire.
And oft where game is plenty
With sorrow he'll be bowed,
For there's this sign: "No hunting
Upon this land allowed."

The livelong day he'll wander
Until he's nearly dead,
And then he'll homeward stagger
On feet that feel like lead.
He'll hang up empty game-bag,
And put away his gun,
And then we'll hear him saying:
"I just went out for fun."

SPAIN AND NEW WARSHIPS

Report that She Has Signed Contracts in England Not Credited in London.

CHILEAN VESSELS AVAILABLE

The Formidable Cruiser Esmeralda, the Battleship O'Higgins, and the Ministro Zentino Mentioned—Spain's Finances an Obstacle to the Purchase.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In well-informed circles here it is not believed Spain has signed the contracts referred to by The Daily Chronicle to-day as having been concluded last week with an important firm of British shipbuilders, by which that country acquires some cruisers, armed with quick-firing guns, which the firm had nearly completed for another Government.

It is known that the Spanish Government recently endeavored to purchase warships from British shipbuilders, but the negotiations failed on account of Spain's inability to pay cash, and it was understood that her agents then began looking for bargains in warships which other countries were building.

Some of these countries are building ships in England, among them being Chile, and it is supposed the Government of that republic is willing to transfer to Spain three cruisers—the O'Higgins, the Esmeralda, and the Ministro Zentino—which have been practically completed by the Armstrongs. The latter, however, are only willing to sell the cruisers to Spain for cash.

The Thompsons finished six torpedo-boat destroyers for Spain a year ago. The firm delivered two of the boats, and is holding the others under the pretext of finishing them, but the general supposition is that the Thompsons are really holding the destroyers for payment.

One of the foremost financiers of this country asserts that Spain is unable to raise more money abroad, and it is not thought likely that she can procure warships on the promise of paying for them by money she may raise later on by internal loans. This refers to the statement of The Daily Chronicle that, when the question of finance was raised by the constructors of the cruisers which Spain would like to purchase, the Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, said that in the event of war, presumably with the United States, the Spanish Government, by appealing to the patriotism of the people of Spain, could count upon raising a large internal war loan.

According to Brassey's Naval Annual of this year, the Chilean armored cruiser Esmeralda is one of the most formidable warships in the world. She is of 7,020 tons displacement, is 436 feet long, is over 53 feet broad, and she draws 20.6 feet of water. The Esmeralda has a six-inch armor belt seven feet in depth, extending for about 350 feet of her length, and terminated by six-inch transverse bulkheads. A curved armored deck, which varies in thickness from one and one-half inches in the wake of the armor belt to two inches at the ends, protects all her machinery, magazines, and steering gear. In addition, the coal bunkers are situated above the protective deck, and, when filled with coal, will add considerably to the water-line protection of the cruiser. The armament of the Esmeralda consists entirely of Armstrong quick-firing guns, namely, two 8-inch guns with heavy shields, one placed forward and one aft; sixteen 6-inch guns, with four-and-a-half-inch shields, four of which are on the flying deck forward and aft and twelve on the upper deck. Four of these guns fire right ahead, and four right astern. The eight other 6-inch guns are so placed as to be trained on each broadside. The Esmeralda also has a number of smaller rapid-fire guns, namely eight 12-pounders, ten 6-pounders, and four Maxim guns. She carries three torpedo tubes, one in the stem above the water line and two on the broadsides. This fine cruiser, at her speed trials, obtained a speed of 23.03 knots with natural draught.

Comparing the fighting capacity of the United States armored cruiser New York and the Chilean armored cruiser Esmeralda, The Naval Annual says:

"The United States cruiser New York, of 8,500 tons displacement, might naturally be expected to be a match for the Chilean cruiser Esmeralda, of 7,000 tons, but if their total energies of fire per minute be calculated, the New York only delivers 119,-904 foot tons, against the 509,091 foot tons of the Esmeralda."

The O'Higgins is a battleship of 8,500 tons, 400 feet long, 62 feet wide, and drawing 22 feet. Her contract speed is 21.25 knots with natural draught, and her armament consists of four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, four 4.7-inch Armstrong quick-firing guns, eight 12-pounders, ten 6-pounders, and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her hull is protected by a Harveyized steel belt seven inches in thickness, and by an armored deck. The turrets of the 8-inch guns and the casemates of the 6-inch guns are protected by six inches of nickel steel.

The Ministro Zentino is a cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement. She is 330 feet long, is 43.9 feet beam, and has a maximum draught of sixteen feet ten inches. Her speed is estimated at twenty knots per hour, and she carries eight 6-inch quick-firing guns, ten 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders, and has three torpedo tubes.

GEN. LOCKHART ADVANCING.

British Forces Camp in the Maidan Valley, Where the Afridis' Mosque Is Situated.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Mastura says that Sir William Lockhart's columns are encamped in the Maidan Valley, a hitherto unknown district which the Afridis had boasted no invader could penetrate.

A column has visited the notorious mosque and grove at Bagh, where the Afridi rising originated and which has been the centre of the political and fanatical intrigue which has animated the outbreaks of the tribesmen. The mosque was left untouched, and was not entered, but the trees in the grove were hewed down as a mark of punishment and sign of victory.

The enemy offered the feeblest resistance, and was easily dispersed, but as yet the tribesmen have made no proposals of peace.

The insurgent tribesmen in the Maidan Valley were very active yesterday. They made several fierce attacks upon the British pickets, reconnoitring parties, and transport detachments.

Two British officers were wounded, six Sepoys were killed, and thirteen Sepoys were wounded.

PERU'S CABINET STILL IN.

President Pierola Neglects to Accept the Resignations.

LIMA, (via Galveston, Texas,) Nov. 2.—President Pierola has not yet accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, which was tendered last week on account of a vote of censure which the Congress proposed to pass upon the Government because of its failure to promulgate various measures passed by the special session of Congress last year.

The exact reason for the President's delay in accepting the resignation has not yet been made public, but it probably is due to an accusation brought against the Minister of Finance of illegally disposing of funds which, under the law, should have been applied in the payment of public indebtedness.

STUDENTS FIGHT IN AUSTRIA.

Germans Seriously Wounded by Czechs at Graz and at Prague.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Conflicts between German and Czech students, arising out of the recent difficulties in the Reichsrath, have occurred at various points. At Graz six Germans have been seriously wounded and twenty have been wounded at Prague. At Bruenn there have been similar collisions, with serious results to the combatants. Numerous arrests have been made at each place.

EL CAPITAN AGAIN IN PORT.

She Returns to Montevideo After Losing Three of Her Crew at Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The American ship El Capitan, Capt. Humphreys, from Baltimore April 1 for San Francisco, which put into Montevideo last July leaking badly and otherwise damaged, and proceeded on her voyage Aug. 20, has returned to that port again, having lost three of her crew and sustained sundry losses and various damages during heavy weather.

HAITI SETTLES WITH GERMANY.

Difficulty Over the Arrest of a German Subject Adjusted.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Berlin Post states that the difficulty which recently arose between Count Schwerin, the German Minister to the Republic of Haiti, and President Simon Sam over the arrest of a German subject named Linders has been already closed "in a manner consonant with the dignity of Germany."

The story of a proposed naval demonstration in Haitien waters is, The Post asserts, an exaggeration, and grows out of the coincidence of the arrival of three German training ships at Port au Prince.

BRITISH LOSS IN WEST AFRICA.

Report from Paris May Be Another Version of Fighting in October.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch from Paris published here to-day says that West African advices received at the French capital report the defeat by the Baribas tribesmen of the British expedition sent into the Lagos Hinterland.

It is semi-officially pointed out here that this report from West Africa is probably another version of the fighting which occurred early in October, when Capt. Humphrey, commanding a British force, routed the Baribas, killing 300 of them with the loss of only six Haussas.

RHODES REPORTED DEAD.

South African Securities Flat as a Result of Rumors in London.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The most grave rumors were in circulation to-day on the Stock Exchange respecting the health of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate, former Premier of Cape Colony and a Director of the British Chartered South African Company.

It was even reported that Mr. Rhodes was dead, and South African securities were flat in consequence.

The Secretary of the British Chartered South African Company was questioned to-day concerning the report of the death of Mr. Rhodes and he expressed the opinion that there was no truth in the stories circulated.

THE KAISER WILHELM LATE.

North German Lloyd Flier Breaks Her Machinery Going Eastward.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, from New York on Oct. 26 for Bremen, via this port, passed Hurst Castle at 9 o'clock this morning. On Oct. 27, when about 600 miles from New York, the upper exhaust passage of the high-pressure cylinder of the port engine was fractured, necessitating running the steamer under reduced speed for the remainder of the voyage.

On her first eastward trip to Plymouth, where she arrived on Oct. 6 last, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was 5 days 15 hours 10 minutes on the passage. As she has been 6 days 11 hours 17 minutes making the passage just ended, it will be seen that she is 14 hours 17 minutes behind her record time.

Previous to proceeding on her voyage to Bremen, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will be docked here, not for repairs, but for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK DEAD.

He Was President of the Royal Geographical Society in 1876.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., who in 1876 was President of the Royal Geographical Society, and who in 1882 presided over the health department of the Social Science Congress, is dead.

Sir Rutherford Alcock was born in 1809. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Alcock, and was educated for the medical profession. Later on he became a surgeon in the British Army. At the time of the first Carlist rebellion in Spain, he was sent to that country with the British auxiliary forces, and then went to Portugal with his corps in support of Maria II. against the Miguelists. For his services in these campaigns he was decorated by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments. Some years later he served as British Consul at Foo-Choo, Shanghai, and at Canton. In 1862 he was promoted to be British Minister to Japan. He was transferred to Pekin in 1865, when he served as Chief Superintendent of Trade in China; he remained there until 1870. Among the books that he wrote are "Notes on the Medical History of the British Legion in Spain," "Elements of Japanese Grammar," "The Capital of the Tycoon," and "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese."

COL. JOHN R. M. CHARD DEAD.

Hero of the Defense of Rorke's Drift, South Africa, Expires.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Col. John Rouse Merriott Chard, V. C., the hero of the famous defense of Rorke's Drift, South Africa, in January, 1878, died at Taunton yesterday evening.

Col. John Rouse Merriott Chard was born in 1847, and obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1868. He was a Lieutenant when he went to Natal in January, 1878. Jan. 22 he was placed in charge of the commissariat post, at Rorke's Drift, at the head of eighty men of the Eightieth Regiment of Infantry. Suspecting that an attack upon the post was imminent, Lieut. Chard caused a barricade to be hastily thrown up. The soldiers used the commissariat stores as a breastwork. About 3,000 Zulus attacked the post soon after dark, and the fighting lasted late into the night. The Zulus' attacks were made with great rapidity; six times they forced themselves within the barricade, only to be repulsed at the point of the bayonet. They finally withdrew, leaving 351 of their dead within or near the barricade. It is estimated that the Zulus lost in all about 1,000.

Buyer of the Britannia.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Nov. 2.—It is rumored here that Sir Maurice Gitz-Gerald, the Knight of Kerry, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for County Kerry, Ireland, is the purchaser of the Prince of Wales's famous racing cutter Britannia.

Cashier Slifverberg Sentenced.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—Cashier Slifverberg of the local branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, who was arrested on Sept. 28, charged with embezzling 44,000 crowns and with falsifying his accounts, was sentenced to-day to two years' penal servitude.

New Chaplain for 47th Regiment.

The Rev. James H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Church, in Brooklyn, and at present Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will probably be succeeded by the Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. Although Dr. Darlington is still officially the regiment's Chaplain, he was forced several months ago to tender his resignation on account of illness. The place is now practically vacant. Dr. Carson lives at 619 Willoughby Avenue. He has already signified his acceptance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

9:40 A. M.—795 First Avenue, S. Straub; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—609 Fifth Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—640 East Thirteenth Street, James Richards; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—447 Water Street, Julia Ryan; damage, $500.

7 P. M.—74 Rutgers Street, owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:10 P. M.—83 Pike Street, Louis Boygt; damage, $25.

BLANCO HOPES FOR PEACE

He Notifies Madrid of His Favorable Impression Regarding the Pacification of Cuba.

SPAIN'S ANSWER TO WOODFORD

It Points Out that the Submission of the Insurgents Depends Upon Their Being "Entirely Abandoned by the United States."

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Marshal Blanco, the new Captain General of Cuba, has sent a cable message to the Spanish Government saying he has formed a favorable opinion regarding the prospects for the pacification of Cuba.

A semi-official note was circulated to-day giving a more exact indication of the contents of the Spanish note in reply to the communication of the United States on the subject of Cuba than has hitherto been published. It says the note of Spain consists of twenty-eight pages of folio. The first part of the reply is a paraphrase of the note of the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and it concludes with the assurance that Spain is animated by the same friendly feeling as expressed in behalf of the United States.

The second part of the reply goes into elaborate details concerning the various filibustering expeditions which are said to have left the United States for Cuba, which details are based entirely upon the report of Mr. Calderon Carlisle, the former Counselor of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Spain, in concluding that portion of her reply to the United States, expresses the hope that this phase of the situation will be changed, and that the United States will try to "prevent further violations of inte national law."

Replying to the offer of mediation made by the United States, Spain says she hopes the United States will act "loyally and correctly in helping Spain to pacify Cuba, especially in view of the fact that such an extended form of autonomist government is about to be sincerely granted."

The general feeling here is more hopeful of a peaceful outcome of the situation, especially since Marshal Blanco's arrival at Havana, as it is believed his presence will greatly further the solving of the Cuban problem. At the same time it is pointed out that the submission of the insurgents cannot be expected "unless they are entirely abandoned by the United States."

BLANCO ADMINISTERS WAR.

Hannis Taylor's Article on Cuba Is Unpleasant Reading in Madrid.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—Another list of appointments by Marshal Blanco, the new Captain General of Cuba, was issued from the palace to-day. Brig. Gen. Luis Valderrana has been ordered to assume command of the central district of the Province of Havana; Brig. Gen. Diaz Decevalla will assume command of the Eastern District of this province, and Brig. Gen. Andres Garoto will in future command the Western District of Havana Province. The Southern District command is done away with.

Staff Col. Julio Alvarez Chacon is appointed Marshal Blanco's Second Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Col. Luis Fontana has been made Chief of Staff of the Havana Province Division.

Brig. Gen. Leopoldo Bejar and Brig. Gen. Isidro Aguilera return to Spain on Nov. 10.

Marshal Blanco has issued orders to the effect that all money found upon the persons of killed or captured insurgent officers is to be deposited in the fund for the relief of invalid Spanish soldiers.

Gen. Luque has sailed for Gibara, Province of Puerto Principe, on board the Spanish cruiser Hernan Cortes, which has been specially detailed to convey the General to his destination. Orders have been issued that all Spanish troops are to leave within two months the unused churches in which they have hitherto been housed for lack of other accommodations.

Marshal Blanco to-morrow will receive the Consuls of the foreign powers, who will upon this occasion pay their first official visit to the new Captain General.

Special dispatches received here from Madrid say that the recent magazine article of Hannis Taylor, the former Minister of the United States at Madrid, on Cuban affairs, has produced an unpleasant feeling at the Spanish capital, and it is added that the belief prevails there that the Government will be compelled to intervene in this affair.

The Imparcial says:

"It is very strange that the Three Friends should leave the United States engaged in lawful trade, and yet have a Government official on board as a guarantee of the legality of her voyage. It may be a trick of the United States Government to incite Spain to exercise the right of search, which is always liable to bring about diplomatic complications."

AMBASSADOR WHITE ON CUBA.

Says Americans Will Be Satisfied with Peace and Autonomy.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—The Tageblatt to-day publishes a report of an interview with the United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, on the subject of Cuba, in which the latter is quoted as saying that the Americans do not desire the annexation of Cuba; but that humanity and commercial interest compelled them to intervene.

The recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba, Mr. White is said to have continued, has made a favorable impression in the United States, "where Premier Sagasta has many sympathizers," and the Americans, he is asserted to have added, "will patiently await the realization of autonomy, and when it is realized the relations between Spain and the United States will return to their normal conditions."

In conclusion, the United States Ambassador is said to have expressed the sympathy of the Americans with the Queen Regent, to have eulogized the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor de Puy de Lome and to have praised Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, remarking, "thanks to whom a conflict will be avoided."

SAILED THROUGH WRECKAGE.

The Bark Gazelle Passes the Fragments of an English Vessel.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The bark Gazelle arrived here this afternoon from Para and Barbados, and Capt. Green reports that last Saturday, when 180 miles south of South Shoal Lightship, he fell in with an immenso amount of wreckage, aparently marking the spot where some large English vessel had foundered.

The wreckage included a portion of a vessel's deck, with knees attached, main ribs and stanchions, planking, and pieces of deck houses, besides the side of a boat, upon which was plainly visible the word "London." There were also about ten packages of pitch pine deals in the midst of the wreckage, but no spars or rigging were in sight.

Judging from the decks and wreckage passed, it is probable that the vessel would carry about twenty-five men.

Harvard to Play Wesleyan.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Harvard 'Varsity will play Wesleyan on Soldiers' Field to-morrow afternoon, and there is a great deal of interest in the contest. Wesleyan has shown up strong among the smaller college teams, especially back of the line. For this reason Harvard expects to fight hard to make her score. Bouve and Donald will be in the line-up for Harvard, and Cabot and Moulton, on the ends, will give way to Graydon and Richardson.

Died in a Restaurant.

Daniel Sullivan, forty-five years old, of 47 Catharine Street, died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting at a table in Conway's restaurant, Park Row and Pearl Street. It is supposed that death was due to natural causes, as the man had been in poor health. He was a stereotyper, but had been out of employment since a recent accident in which he lost an eye. He leaves a wife and several children.

FATAL RIOT IN FRANKFORT

Four Men Killed and Two Wounded in an Attempt to Thwart a Colonization Soheme.

BLOODY BATTLE IN A STREET

Attempt to Assassinate a Negro Driver Named Smith Results in a General Fusillade Lasting for Twenty Minutes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—One of the bloodiest election riots which ever took place in Kentucky was witnessed on the streets of this quiet little capital town between 12 and 2 o'clock this mornng.

The dead are:
DEAKINS, THOMAS, Republican.
EGBERT, FRANK, Republican.
GLORE, HOWARD.
GRAHAM, CHARLES, colored.

The wounded are:
GAINES, WALTER, shot in leg.
SMITH, JOHN, driver of the wagon in whch the negroes were hauled to the country, shot in leg.

Arrested and in jail are George L. Hanner, Walter Gaines, Mat Stevens, Charles Evans, Henry Scearce, Frank Moore.

The Silver Democrats had undertaken to colonize some twenty-five or thirty negroes in the county, and Frank Egbert, a member of the Fire Department, and some friends attempted to thwart their scheme. The negroes were in a wagon with Ben Marshall and other white men, when Egbert fired into the party, hitting Smith, one of the negroes, and slightly wounding him.

Marshall, who was a brother-in-law of Egbert, dropped into the bottom of the wagon and saved himself from the several shots aimed at him. Driving rapidly down the hill and into the city, Marshall, Smith, and their friends armed themselves and started out to hunt Egbert. At the corner of Main and St. Clair Streets Egbert and Walter Gaines were seen coming down the street waving their pistols.

At this juncture Deputy Sheriff Thomas Deakins appeared on the scene and attempted to arrest Egbert. Egbert resented this and fired on Deakins. Deakins returned his fire and Egbert fell with four bullets in his breast. Deakins received two of Egbert's bullets and one from the pistol of Howard Glore. By this time twenty men were on the scene and the fusillade became general.

A steady fire was kept up from behind trees and houses for twenty minutes. Charles Graham, one of the negroes, and Glore, who was a constable, both met death in this fusillade, and when the smoke cleared away the negro was lying across the white man. Walter Gaines was seriously wounded.

It was some hours before any one would remove Egbert from the street where he had fallen. Egbert had made a record for fighting, although he came from a good family. In 1892 he killed a negro, and in 1893 he murdered Jerre Lee.

It seems that Marshall disappeared when the shooting began and he escaped uninjured. The streets have been filled with excited people. A number of Deakins's friends came in from the Bald Knob neighborhood armed to the teeth, and at any moment to-day another outbreak would not have been a surprise.

The friends of Graham took charge of his body last night, leaving Glore lying in the street. Glore's body was not found until this morning at 7 o'clock. It seems that the assassination of Smith was planned. Egbert had given his gun to Otis Vance, who was arrested just before the shooting occurred, and it was with his own gun that he was killed by Deakins. Buildings on either side of the street to-day show plainly that there was a terrible battle. They are scarred with bullets in a hundred places.

BEETHOVEN READINGS.

Dr. Hanchett Begins a Series of Lectures on the Composer's Work.

Dr. Henry G. Hanchett began yesterday at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences a series of Beethoven readings, whereby the characteristics of music will be explained, using the great composer as a standard. The series will be divided into readings on rhythm, harmony, imitation, counterpoint, development, unity, outline, and terminology and form.

The reading consists of a recital limited to a particular Beethoven sonata, preceded, however, by a discussion of the characteristic examples of the subject found in it. The subject yesterday afternoon was "Rhythm," and as an example, Opus 2, No. 8, in C, was used. Each of the five movements was discussed and exemplified on the piano, after which the entire sonata was given to trace the rhythm throughout.

The subject next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock will be "Harmony," and for that Opus 7, in E flat, will be used.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The announcement made yesterday that Mme. Sembrich was preparing for an operatic season in New York was rather premature, as no definite arrangements have been made yet.

Oscar Hammerstein will organize a second company of "La Poupée" for the road, opening in Boston the latter part of this month. He is also preparing to open his roof garden for the Winter season under the same plans as last year, beginning the performance at 11 o'clock and continuing it to 1 A. M.

Miss Ada Dare has withdrawn from the cast of "The Belle of New York." She recently informed Manager George Lederer that she was unable to sing owing to a cold, and on being informed that she need not hurry herself to return as there was a chorus girl who would fill the part satisfactorily, she took exception to this message and tendered her resignation. Miss Crissie Carlyle has taken her part as Cora Angelique.

All the differences between the "Banda Rossa," its leader, Eugene Sorrentino, and Carl and Theodore Rosenfeld have been amicably settled. The meeting, which was held last Monday night to arrange matters, ended in perfect harmony. The new contracts, of which all the principals were in dispute, as to salary, duration, rights of prolongation, and renewal had been agreed upon and signed. The band left yesterday for Hartford and gave a concert at Parson's Theatre there last night.

The idea of Mme. Sembrich appearing in opera was discussed last week by Mr. Hirschburg, manager for Mme. Sembrich, the prima donna's husband, Prof. Wilhelm Stengler, and Maurice Grau, but no conclusion was reached. Mme. Sembrich will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House in three more concerts, after which she will go on a Western tour, returning to New York about Dec. 12. After that she now has no engagements until the latter part of the month.

New Academy Members.

At the meeting of the Council of the National Academy of Design, at the Academy, on Monday evening, the diploma pictures sent in by John S. Sargent, William H. Howe, and Walter Palmer were favorably passed upon, and they were declared elected as members of the Academy. Mr. Sargent is the portrait painter, Mr. Howe is known through his landscapes, and Mr. Palmer is the painter of Winter landscapes.

Next Year's Menu.

From The London Daily News.

Zadkiel, whose almanac for 1898 has just been issued, does not prophesy smooth things for the coming year. Troubles, it would seem, are likely to be unpleasantly numerous, and to be pretty evenly distributed over the world. April, 1898, promises to be a decidedly exciting month. The United States will then enter upon an adventurous foreign policy, apparently directed against Canada. Friction with that country is promised "which is likely to become dangerous to peace." At the end of the month "an awkward imbroglio" awaits our Government, which, however, will extricate itself somehow, only to have to contend against opponents both powerful and persistently hostile. In October, foreign affairs will again look unpromising. An émeute in Egypt or the Soudan is predicted, and yet more fighting on the borders of India. Almost the only pleasant event predicted by Zadkiel is that some useful reforms will be inaugurated in the Post Office. The stars are unkind to crowned heads. The King of Sweden is doomed to death, the Czar's health will give constant anxiety, and the German Emperor will be in danger of yet another accident, the nature of which is not indicated by the stars.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Miss Alice Antoinette Wehle Becomes the Wife of John Robert Post, Jr.

PINK FLOWERS AND COSTUMES

Ceremony Performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer by the Rev. Father Johnson, the Rector.

A wedding which excited interest in many parts of this country was that of Miss Alice Antoinette Wehle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wehle, and John Robert Post, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post, Sr., of 351 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which took place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, at noon yesterday. The Rev. Father William Everett Johnson, rector of the church, officiated. The ceremony was performed according to the extreme ritualistic formula.

Pink was the prevailing tint in the wedding costumes and decorations, so chosen as to give a general effect of that color to the scene. Pink chrysanthemums and roses were freely used in the church against backgrounds of palms, ferns, and myrtle. The bridal procession entered to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March.

The ushers, who came first, were Edward Keyes, Louis Martin, and Harry King of this city and Alfred W. Morrell of Newark, N. J. Miss Hanna Wehle, a sister of the bride, and her only attendant, followed, gowned in pink chiffon and satin and carrying pink chrysanthemums. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin trimmed with lace and with chiffon, and a veil of illusion, fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a huge bouquet of white Bride roses and lilies of the valley and wore in the neck of her gown a heart of emeralds and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Post met his bride at the chancel. He was attended by his cousin, Frank Parker, as best man. Soft music played as the bride and bridegroom approached the altar.

There was no music during the ceremony, but Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played while the bridal procession passed out of the church. The newly married couple went at once to the home of the bride's parents, 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, and there a reception and wedding breakfast for fifty were given. A feature of the occasion was the singing of Miss Helen Altoph and Miss Florence Russell, sopranos, and the piano playing of Miss Clothilde Douai and Harry Russell, which followed the breakfast. Congratulations to the couple were received by telegraph from various States.

Mr. Post is a member of the Seventh Regiment, Company H, and also of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. His best man and all his ushers but Mr. Keyes are Company H men. Mr. and Mrs. Post will visit the South on their wedding tour, and on their return will spend the Winter at the Monterey, West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Morningside Park. They will be "at home" for several days in January.

Among the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Pandia Ralli, Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Post, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Douai, Miss Clothilde Douai, Dr. W. B. Short, E. C. Halbert, Reuben Parker, Miss Post, Miss Altoph, Miss Vanderbeek, Miss Jessup, Miss Lewis, Miss Hershfield, Albert Wehle, Edgar Wehle, Miss Madeline Wehle, Miss Elsa Wehle, and Harry Russell. The hostess, Mrs. Charles Wehle, wore violet silk, trimmed with lace velvet and furs.

Miss Barlow's Marriage.

The marriage of Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow, daughter of the late Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and Pierre Jay, the President of the Second Avenue and Crosstown Railroad Companies, which was wrongly announced for yesterday, will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 23. The ceremony will be performed at 3 P. M., in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Stuyvesant Square. The rector, the Rev. William S. Rainsford, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, at Groton, Mass., where Mr. Jay was formerly a pupil. There will be no maid of honor, but the bridesmaids will be Miss Gertrude Minton and Miss Mildred Minton, cousins of the bride; Miss Mary Rutherford Jay, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Cornelia Robb. John Jay, a brother of the bridegroom, will attend him as best man. The ushers will be Charles Lowell Barlow, Montgomery Hare, Meredith Hare, Howard Cheney, Sanford Barnes, and R. Munroe Ferguson. Robert Shaw Barlow, a brother of the bride, will give her away. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's mother, 39 East Thirty-first Street. Mr. Jay is a graduate of Yale University and a member of the University Club. He and his bride will live at 53 East Thirtieth Street on their return from their wedding trip.

Amidon—Baldwin.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—At St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church last evening Miss Daisy M. Baldwin, daughter of Mrs. Addison T. Baldwin of Charlotte, and Edward H. Kendrick Amidon of Boston, were united in marriage. The Rev. C. L. Twing, rector of Calvary Church, Brooklyn, a relative of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry Dennis, rector of St. George's Church.

McAlpin-Martin Wedding.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The wedding of Miss Alice Martin, eldest daughter of Henry Townsend Martin, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, to Benjamin R. McAlpin, eldest son of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, will take place at St. Peter's Episcopal Church here, Nov. 10, at noon.

Princess Poniatowski Has a Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Princess Poniatowski has given birth to a son. The Princess is a sister of Mrs. W. H. Crocker.

MARRIAGE RECORD IN A HAT.

Written on the Lining, It Secured a Life Insurance.

From The Philadelphia Times.

On the night of the Presidential election in 1884 Alderman J. F. Donohue was hastily summoned to a hotel in Wilkesbarre to marry George W. Bounds and Mary Ann Rogers. The ceremony had to be performed quickly, as the couple wanted to take a train for the West. The Squire was equal to the occasion, and in a few minutes the young people were made man and wife. The Justice made a memorandum of the marriage in the silk lining of his high silk hat.

That was the last he thought of the matter until a year ago, when Mrs. Bounds wrote to him from some point in New Mexico that her husband had been killed in a railroad wreck; that he was insured for $2,500, and that the association refused to pay unless she could produce her marriage certificate. The widow wanted to know if the Wilkesbarre Justice could not furnish her with a copy of her marriage certificate. Twelve years had then elapsed, and Alderman Donohue had no recollection of performing any such ceremony, and, furthermore, a search of his records failed to find any account of it. Then the widow came East to see if the Alderman could not identify her. He could not, and was as much at sea as ever. Mrs. Bounds returned to her Western home much disheartened.

About two months ago Mrs. Donohue, the wife of the Alderman, was cleaning her house, when she ran across a number of old hats, among them the one which her husband wore on the day of the election in 1884. The Squire is a Democrat, and in celebrating Cleveland's first victory his high silk hat was badly damaged. It was sent home for repairs and placed in a closet, where Mrs. Donohue found it. Mrs. Donohue observed that there was some writing in the lining. She called her husband, and then all was plain to him about the marriage at the hotel. He made out a marriage certificate from the memorandum and forwarded it, together with the dilapidated old hat, to Mrs. Bounds in New Mexico.

Thursday Alderman Donohue received a letter from the widow, saying the certificate and hat had been received; that they established her claim as the lawful wife of George W. Bounds, and that she had received the insurance money.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Parkman Barstow.

William Parkman Barstow died at his home, 234 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday after a short illness. He was born in New York March 17, 1829, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than forty-five years.

Mr. Barstow was a member of the well-known family who came to this country from Yorkshire, England, in the ship True Love in 1635. His father founded the firm of Barstow & Page in New York many years ago. Mr. Barstow was connected up to the time of his death with the Atlantic Dredging Company at 31 Pine Street. He was a member of the St. George Society and was prominent in Masonic circles. A widow and three sons survive him. One of his sons is Capt. E. S. Barstow of the Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha Line of Japan. Another son is Capt. Henry W. Barstow, commanding the steamer Lampasas of the Mallory Line.

The funeral will take place at the home to-day. Interment will be private.

Mrs. S. A. Cummings.

Mrs. S. A. Cummings, daughter of the late Robert Bach and widow of Thomas W. Cummings, United States Navy, died at her home, 105 State Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was born in Brooklyn seventy-eight years ago, and had lived in that city all her life.

She was the oldest communicant of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, of which her father was a Warden.

The Bach residence in Concord Street, Brooklyn, was recently sold and made the Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. Cummings was a prominent figure in many charitable organizations. Three daughters survive her, Mrs. De Lisser, Mrs. F. E. Pinto, and Mrs. H. C. Litchfield. The funeral will be held Thursday at 2:30 at the house.

Capt. James Wilson McKee.

Capt. James Wilson McKee, seventy-five years old, who was for nearly half a century identified with the shipping interests of this city, died at his home, 2,185 Seventh Avenue, on Monday, after a lingering illness. He was born in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in 1822. During the war he was largely interested in the West India and coastwise trade, and amassed a considerable fortune. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment in 1841, and four years later was made Captain in the same regiment. He was also appointed Captain in the Sixth Regiment in 1851. He is survived by a widow and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the residence this evening.

Samuel M. Pringle.

Samuel M. Pringle, who was for forty-one years connected with the Bank of New York, died on Sunday from heart failure at his home, 71 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Pringle was eighty years old and a lifelong resident of New York. He was graduated from the New York University, class of '36. His father, Thomas Pringle, was also connected with the Bank of New York for many years. Mr. Pringle was unmarried. The Rev. Dr. Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church will conduct the funeral services at his late home this morning.

Edward Payson Chase.

Edward Payson Chase died suddenly at his home, in Yonkers, Monday of pneumonia. He was a musician of considerable ability, had been organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city and other churches in Westchester County, as well as in New York City. At the time of his death he was organist of Christ Church, at Riverdale. He was sixty-three years old, and is survived by a wife, two daughters, and two sons.

James A. Donegan.

James A. Donegan, aged twenty-two years, son of Daniel M. Donegan, the ex-Wiskinkle of Tammany Hall, died yesterday at the family residence, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street. The cause of his death was an abscess of the stomach, from which he had suffered for several weeks. The young man had held several political positions, the last of which was that of bail clerk under District Attorney Fellows.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. THALER, a chemist of Detroit, died Monday at Barberton, Ohio.

Ex-Mayor HENRY D. MCCAFFREY of Oswego, President of the City Department of Public Works, and an extensive contractor in telegraph and telephone construction, died yesterday, aged fifty-seven.

CHARLES F. SMURR, Freight Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific, died Monday in San Francisco after an illness of eleven weeks, following a surgical operation. He was born in New York and was forty-eight years of age.

H. W. TRACY died Sunday at his residence, at Pinegrove, Penn. He was Superintendent of the Lebanon and Tremont and Schuylkill and Susquehanna branches of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, now known as the Pinegrove Division. Mr. Tracy was born in Connecticut in 1828. He is survived by a widow and two children.

ALFRED W. JONES of 169A Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home at the age of forty-eight years. He was a member of Bedford Council, Royal Arcanum, and Arlington Council, National Provident Union. He is survived by three daughters. Funeral services were held at his home last evening. He will be buried to-day in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. MINA SCHLOSS, widow of Joseph Schloss, died last Saturday at her home, 143 West Eighty-second Street. She was in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by three sons and two daughters. The funeral services were held yesterday. The Rev. F. De Sola Mendes of the Congregation Shaarai Tephilla of Eighty-second Street officiated.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, musical director at the Fourth Church, Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged thirty-four years. At one time he was in charge of the Conservatory of Music at Olivet College, in Olivet, Mich. He then studied abroad, and was gradu

WEALTHY WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Miss Parsons of Yonkers Shoots Herself at the Manhattan Hotel in This City.

FRIENDS GREATLY SURPRISED

She Was an Orphan, but Her Finances Are in Good Shape—Disappointment Over Failure to Pass Entrance Examination to Barnard College.

For no apparent reason, Miss Jessie K. Parsons, a wealthy and pretty young woman, whose home is at 120 Locust Hill, Yonkers, ended her life in a room at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, some time between 9 o'clock Monday night and 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The reason for her suicide is not known even to her attorney or to her most intimate friends in this city, as far as can be learned.

Miss Parsons was a woman of property. She was about twenty-six years old; her estate was estimated at $100,000, and she was comely and well educated. Her suicide has been a great surprise and shock to all who knew her. The two letters which she left—one addressed to her attorney and the other to a young friend in New York—leave no clue as to the reason why she killed herself.

Miss Parsons was a slender woman with dark hair and complexion, and was always well dressed. She was known to the clerk at the Manhattan Hotel, as she had been there several times before, and when she registered early on Monday evening no suspicion was aroused. There were a few pleasant words, and she was assigned to Room 317, on the third floor. She had registered as usual, "Miss J. K. Parsons, Yonkers, N. Y." She carried a small satchel.

The chambermaid heard her walking about in her room, but thought nothing of it, and when the light was extinguished presumed that the young woman had retired.

About 9 A. M. yesterday the maid rapped at Miss Parsons's door, but, receiving no answer and perceiving that the room was still darkened, went away, believing the young woman was still asleep. An hour and a half later she returned and again knocked—at first softly and then loudly. There was no answer, so she turned the knob. The door was not locked, and she walked in.

Dead on the Bed.

On the bed lay Miss Parsons. The bedclothes were drawn up close to her chin, and on her breast, outside the clothes, lay a revolver, while from one side of her head ran a tiny stream of blood. The maid at once summoned Edward B. Patch, the manager of the hotel. When he arrived he found that the woman was dead. She had shot herself in the mouth with a .32 calibre revolver of five chambers. Only one of the chambers was empty. The first shot had evidently been instantaneously fatal.

Before she committed the deed the young woman had taken off her clothes and arranged them neatly on a chair, and when found was clad in a nightrobe. Her brushes and combs and other toilet articles had been taken from her satchel and arranged neatly on the bureau. On a small table, not far from the bed, was a slip of paper on which had been written the following:

"Please notify Mr. Louis Werner, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Mr. Herbert Barrett, Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, New York."

Near by were two letters, one addressed to Mr. Werner and the other to Mr. Barrett. The writing was in a firm and legible hand.

Early in the afternoon Coroner Hoeber arrived and said that death must have been instantaneous. He also said that he had communicated with both Mr. Barrett and with Mr. Werner, who is a member of the law firm of Simpson & Werner of 15 Wall Street.

Mr. Barrett lives at 464 Eighth Avenue, where his father, S. St. John Barrett, runs a drug store. He went immediately to the hotel, but refused to make any statement in regard to his acquaintance with the dead woman or knowledge of any reason which would lead her to take her life. The letter written to him, which was opened by the coroner, read as follows:

"Dear Herbert: My only reason for mixing you up in this business is to ask if you will break the news to the people at 120 Locust Hill. Perhaps your Aunt Etta, when she is at liberty, will look after my aunt a bit. With thanks for your many kindnesses, good-bye. JESSIE K. PARSONS.

"Please go up and see auntie once in awhile."

No Explanation Given.

The elder Mr. Barrett, when asked about his knowledge of Miss Parsons's affairs, said:

"I cannot imagine any reason why she should have taken her life. We have known her for a long time, and my son Herbert has known her since they were children together. She frequently came to the house when she was in New York to see us. She was a well-educated and exceedingly level-headed girl, and, as far as I know, had no love affair. She expected to close her at our house to-day, and were shocked when we heard of her sudden death."

Herbert Barrett called at the Manhattan Hotel several times yesterday. He was very much excited and troubled, and would not talk to any one except Mr. Patch, the manager.

The other letter left by Miss Parsons read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Werner: I promised to give Mr. Elfelt, 5 West Thirtieth Street, $50 to cancel the lease which I signed last Friday. Will you please attend to this, so my aunt can stay where she is. I know I have no claim upon you beyond my father's friendship for you and your kindness to me, but still I ask, please, for the best you can for my aunt. If Mr. Paddock would rent her the house another year after May 1, it would be well. I know I'm a fool, but perhaps things will straighten out some time. I leave a check drawn in my aunt's name for her own immediate expenses, and one of $56 to pay you for your trouble if you will look after my funeral, burial, &c. Good-bye.

"The $500 check closes out my account in the Lincoln Bank."

Mr. Werner reached New York from Tarrytown about 6 o'clock last night, and after a short talk with Mr. Patch, the manager of the hotel, he went at once to Coroner Hoeber's home, where he received the letter. After his return to the hotel, he said:

"I am at an utter loss to know why the girl committed suicide. There is no explanation in her letter. She could not have been crazy, for everything was done in such a methodical manner. The girl was an orphan and was lonesome. She had few friends, and I think she was also worrying about her failure to enter Barnard College at once.

The Checks She Left.

"In addition to her letter, she left a check for $56.25, dated Oct. 23, drawn on Charles Frazier & Co., bankers, at 93 Nassau Street, by C. L. Goetchins, payable to herself and indorsed by her. This check was probably paid her for interest on one of her mortgages. She also left a check for $550, drawn by her on the Lincoln National Bank, and made payable to her aunt, Mrs. Lois Pulhen. This, as she says in her letter, closes out her personal account there. A third check was also left. This was dated Oct. 30, and was made out to Esther A. Elfelt on the Lincoln Bank, to cancel the lease of the house in Yonkers, in which she and her aunt lived, and which she had subleased to Mr. Elfelt within the last three days. This check is also spoken of in her letter, and was for $50. She evidently wanted to make her aunt secure.

"I have known the Parsons family a long time. Jessie Parsons was the daughter of a man called Dr. Parsons, who, fifty years ago, was a well-known dentist in New York City. He was, I believe, the first man in this country to make artificial teeth. He made a good sum of money in this business, and this fortune was considerably increased by a legacy from his brother, Reuben. About twenty-two years ago Mr. Parsons went out of business and removed to Pound Ridge, in Westchester County. There Jessie lived all her life. Her mother died there about five years ago, and last Spring her father died. Under his will she was made sole beneficiary and sole executrix.

"The dead woman was always a self-reliant and intelligent girl. She was about twenty-six years old at the time of her death. At one time her father was taken sick in New York at the Astor House. She came down, took him to the Presbyterian Hospital, and from there took him to Pound Ridge where he died. The estate left her by her father and mother combined amounted to about $100,000. It consisted of mortgages, bank stocks, gas companies' stocks, and moneys in savings banks. Since her father's death she has made no change in her investments but one, and that was when she purchased a $13,000 first mortgage. Her income was about $4,000 a year, and I know she did not use it all. She made a will about six weeks ago, in which she created a trust fund for the benefit of her aunt.

"The most mysterious sentence in her letter, and the only one, is: 'Perhaps things will straighten out some time.' I knew the girl's finances were in the best of condition. What she must have been worrying about was her education. She was educated at Miss Aiken's school, in Stamford, Conn., and afterward went to some finishing school in Springfield, or Greenfield, Mass. She did not think her education good enough, and wanted to enter Barnard College, but could not pass the examination. She was an ambitious, enthusiastic girl, and I think that this disappointment caused her to take her life."

Mr. Patch, the manager of the Manhattan Hotel, was greatly surprised when he heard of the suicide. He said: 'The woman had been here a number of times before. She usually came in the afternoon and went away the next day."

Disposition of the Body.

About 6 o'clock last night Coroner Hoeber gave a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to the undertaking establishment of James Aldred & Son, 359 Fourth Avenue. The body will remain there under the orders of Mr. Werner until Mrs. Pullen, the aunt of the dead woman, expresses her wishes.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Jessie K. Parsons lived with her aunt, a Mrs. Pullen, at 120 Locust Hill, this city. At that address all information was positively refused. Mrs. Puller would not say a word, and appeared to be in a dazed condition. The house is in a well-to-do neighborhood. None of the neighbors knows anything about the girl or her aunt further than that they came here a couple of months ago.

POUND RIDGE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Miss Parsons was twenty-six years old and was born in Pound Ridge. She was the daughter of the late William E. Parsons, formerly a dentist in New York, but who retired from business some years ago. Miss Parsons lived here all her life. Her mother died five years ago. Her father died last May. He left his daughter a fortune estimated at $100,000. In August last Miss Parsons and her aunt, Mrs. Pullen, who is an invalid, moved to Yonkers. Miss Parsons was considered slightly eccentric.

TO SIGN THE SEALING TREATY.

Delegates in Washington to Have Power to Act as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Important preparations are being made for the signing of the new treaty between the United States, Russia, and Japan, for the suspension of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific. It can now be stated that the formal ceremony of signing is expected to occur at the State Department next Friday.

In the meantime, by concerted action between the three powers, they will enlarge the rank and dignity of those who will put their names to the instrument so that they will sign, not as delegates, but as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

It has been as "delegates" to the conference that Messrs. Foster, Hamlin, Botkine, Fujita, and the others have arrived at a satisfactory agreement. For this reason it has been necessary to defer the signing until the Governments at St. Petersburg and Tokio changed the character of their representatives from delegates to envoys extraordinary. This is now being done by cable, which is somewhat unusual by the appointment of envoys, and the issuance of powers to them, but which is felt to be warranted by the circumstances of the present case.

It is stated also that the attitude of Great Britain will in no way affect the conclusion of the treaty, and that the delay until Friday is solely for the purpose of securing the powers of envoys, and not to reconcile any differences with the British authorities.

The draft of the new treaty has been completed, and copies of it are in the hands of the Representatives of the three Governments.

LAURIER GOING TO WASHINGTON

Canadian Experts to Attend the Conference Regarding Seal Life.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davis will leave on Monday next for Washington to attend the conference between Great Britain and the United States of experts regarding seal life in Bering Sea.

J. N. Macoun, the Canadian expert, and R. N. Venning, chief clerk of the Fisheries Department, will accompany the Ministers.

REFORM AS TO ARMY BANDS.

Secretary Alger Thinks Musicians Should Get More Pay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—One of the recommendations which Secretary Alger will make in his annual report will be in relation to the reorganization of military bands.

The bands in the United States Army at present are the same as they were forty years ago. They consist of twenty-two men, two detailed from each company. They get $15 a month, the ordinary pay of an enlisted soldier. In order to live they must obtain other employment. The musical unions protest against the employment of these men either as bands or individually when they come in competition with themselves.

The Secretary will show there has been a considerable advancement in musical taste since laws were passed providing for military bands, and will recommend adequate compensation for those who are engaged as musicians at different posts, and for different regiments. He also will recommend that bands be increased to thirty or thirty-six pieces.

Most of the complaints that are received from unions are to the effect that the musicians in military bands are educated at the expense of the Government, and that they come in competition with men who earn their living by their knowledge and skill in music. With a band made up of superior musicians and receiving proper compensation, it is felt that there will be no necessity for the members entering into competition with other musicians or musical organizations.

It is probable a salary of $30 per month will be recommended for the leader, and not less than $25 for any member of a military band.

The recent trouble in the Marine Band and the expectation that it will be brought to the attention of Congress encourages those who are interested in securing first-class musical organizations in the army to present to the Secretary facts showing that a change in military bands should be brought about.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Allen, J. A. Jones; Aurieville, E. Faulkner; Cayuta, G. F. Jones; Wrightston, J. Stagner.

An Inquiry as to the Nina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to convene at the New York Navy Yard to ascertain the cause of the grounding of the United States tugboat Nina off the South Carolina coast.

The Torrens Law in Illinois.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Torrens Land Transfer act of 1895 was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The law was re-enacted last Spring with that feature of it stricken out on which the Supreme Court based its adverse opinion. The constitutionality of the amended law was challenged at once. The question has been argued before the Supreme Court, and a decision may be looked for any time after the beginning of December.

In one respect this law differs from nearly all those whose validity the court has to pass on. While most acts have simply a legislative indorsement, the Torrens law has also the indorsement of the voters of Cook County. The question whether they wanted the Torrens land transfer system had been submitted to them directly twice.

They voted in November of 1895 by a majority of 70,000 to put that system in operation. They reaffirmed that vote last Summer, when the question was submitted to them for the second time. So there can be no misunderstanding as to their sentiments. They are on record as being for the Torrens law.

FINE GOLF AT KNOLLWOOD

Fenn Makes a New Amateur Record for the Links in Seventy-six Strokes.

TRAVIS BEATEN BY DOUGLAS

Rain No Drawback to the Sport and in Many Matches the Finish Was Close and Exciting—Final Rounds Come To-day.

Rainy weather had no material effect upon golf yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, unless unusual excitement and very close games can be credited to the unfavorable weather conditions. Although a few men failed to appear when their matches were called, those who were present set a hot pace and gave the Knollwood Club another record-breaking day.

The contests in progress, most of the time in a drenching, soaking downpour of rain, were the first and second hole play rounds for the Archbold and Consolation Cups. These events were brought down to the semi-finals, which will be played this morning. The great feature was the brilliant playing of Arthur H. Fenn, champion of the Palmetto Golf Club, who, when he won the Knollwood tournament last Spring, established a record of 77 strokes for the course. Yesterday he did one better, and as he finished in the low figure of 76 late in the afternoon a mighty cheer went up from the group which stood around him on the home green.

Fenn made his excellent record in the hole-play round with N. C. Reynal, whom he beat by 5 holes and 4 to play. Fenn played an admirably steady game, only getting two bad drives, but the shot which caused him the greatest uneasiness was missing the easiest kind of a six-inch put at the fifteenth hole. At the seventh hole Fenn drove his ball within one foot of the hole, but the soft nature of the greens almost buried it out of sight, and it took three more strokes to get into the hole. His full score and that of Reynal are:

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto—										
Out	3	4	5	5	6	3	5	4	5	—40
In	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	—36
Total										—76
N. C. Reynal, Knollwood—										
Out	3	4	4	6	9	4	6	4	8	—48
In	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	—45
Total										—93

The closest game in the afternoon was that between W. J. Travis, the gold medal winner on the first day, and Findlay Douglas, the Fairfield champion. Travis played a grand game, securing a lead of two holes at the end of the eighth hole, but at the finish of the fifteenth hole Douglas had turned the scales by the same number in his favor. Two of the last three holes were halved, and Travis got one, giving Douglas the game by one hole. Their scores are:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—										
Out	5	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	—41
In	4	4	5	5	4	6	5	5	3	—37
Total										—78
W. J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	—41
In	5	4	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	—40
Total										—81

In the morning Douglas met Stewart, and a repetition of their hot St. Andrew's match was looked for, but Stewart was far from his best, being beaten by the high score of 6 holes and 5 to play. H. M. Harriman made the low score of 78 in the afternoon in his match with Dr. E. C. Rushmore of Tuxedo, whom he beat by 3 holes and 1 to play. Harriman's score is:

H. M. Harriman, Knollwood—										
Out	5	5	4	5	6	3	5	3	5	—41
In	6	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	—37
Total										—78

Robbins of St. Andrew's won his match in the afternoon, beating Lieut. R. P. Davis of West Point by three holes and one to play. Harriman will play Fenn this morning, and Douglas will meet Robbins.

The four victors left in the consolation series are Lounsbery, Slocum, Morten, and Thompson. For such a disagreeable day there was a very good attendance of members and guests.

The summaries of the contests are:

Archbold Cup.—First Hole Play Round—Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, beat L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, 1 up; H. M. Harriman, Knollwood, beat C. A. Fry, Richmond County, by default; Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto, beat Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play; N. C. Reynal, Knollwood, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, by default; A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 1 up; Lieut. R. P. Davis, West Point, beat Dr. Sidney Brandreth, Dutchess County, 1 up; Findlay Douglas, Fairfield, beat W. G. Stewart, Seabright, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat Lawrence E. Van Etten, Knollwood, by default.

Second Round—Harriman beat Rushmore, 3 up and 1 to play; Fenn beat Reynal, 5 up and 4 to play; Douglas beat Travis, 1 up; Robbins beat Davis, 3 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Hole Play Round—F. Sadlier, Westchester, beat J. G. McGee, St. Andrew's, 1 up; Alexander Morten, Ardsley, beat D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, by default; H. R. Lounsbery, Jr., Bedford, beat D. W. Taylor, Seabright, by default; F. Bull, Knollwood, beat H. L. Godfrey, Shinnecock, by default; W. Y. Marsh, Morris County, beat P. G. Faull, Knollwood, 2 up and 1 to play; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, beat A. McClave, St. Andrew's, by default; W. L. Thompson, Knollwood, beat Chauncy F. Kerr, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; N. H. Lord, Shinnecock, drew a bye.

Second Round—Lounsbery beat Bull, 7 up and 5 to play; Slocum beat Marsh, 1 up; Morten beat Sadlier, 3 up and 1 to play; Thompson beat Lord, 1 up.

GOLF AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. R. Hill Takes the Prize in the Handicap Tournament—Results in Other Contests.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2.—The finals in the handicap contests of the New Brunswick Golf Club and for the consolation prizes took place on the Ross Hall links this afternoon. In the morning the qualifying games were played, and the following were the scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. S. Myers	104	7	97
W. R. Hill	99	0	99
J. P. Street	111	6	105
J. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.	112	7	105
C. B. Ludlow	110	4	106
A. J. Jones	138	29	109
F. Duane	133	23	110
O. M. Palmer	124	9	115
J. D. Ashwell	162	29	133

Messrs. Myers and Hill played the final in the afternoon. Mr. Hill won, five up and four to play. He is, accordingly, champion handicap golfer of this season in the club.

The final of the men's consolation prizes was exciting. The game was between Lawrence Runyon and C. T. Cowenhoven, Jr. They tied at the eighteenth hole, and twenty holes were necessary. Mr. Cowenhoven won the game, one up.

The qualifying games for the women's Handicap Cup resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. J. D. Ashwell	88	21	67
Miss Nicholas	76	6	70
Miss S. Clark	76	6	70
Miss Smith	88	13	70
Miss L. Kirkpatrick	78	0	73
Miss Anable	78	5	73

In the play-off between the trio who tied for second place, Miss Smith and Miss Nicholas tied again, their scores being:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Miss Smith	78	13	65
Miss Nicholas	71	6	65

The tie will be played off Saturday morning, and on the afternoon of that day Mrs. Ashwell will play the winner for the cup.

SANDS AGAIN CHAMPION.

Wins the John Reid Gold Medal at St. Andrew's.

The annual tournament for the amateur championship of the St. Andrew's Golf Club was played yesterday for the first time on the new eighteen-hole course at Mount Hope, Westchester, and William H. Sands was the victor, winning the John Reid gold medal, representative of the championship. This was his third successive victory, he being the only St. Andrew's man who has ever won the medal that number of times. The contest is 36 holes, and Sands played the best golf he has shown this year, making his second round in the low figure of 86. His winning score in full is:

W. H. Sands.—First Round—										
Out	5	6	7	3	5	4	6	4	5	—45
In	6	5	3	6	5	8	5	5	5	—48—93
Second Round—										
Out	4	6	7	4	7	4	4	4	4	—44
In	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	5	5	—42—86
Total, 36 holes										—179

By the conditions of the medal it was to become the personal property of the member winning it three times, so the valued trophy now passes into the ownership of Mr. Sands. It has been played for ten times, some of the former winners being J. B. Upham, (twice,) J. C. Ten Eyck, F. C. Myers, Dr. Moffat, and David G. Henderson. The full list of contestants is:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. H. Sands	93	86	179
G. E. Armstrong	91	90	181
R. H. Robertson	97	86	183
James Brown	90	94	184
S. D. Bowers	92	96	188
Arthur L. Livermore	96	93	189
Henry W. Taft	105	91	196
W. T. Gray	100	96	196
D. G. Henderson	99	98	197
J. A. Wright	103	95	198
Harry Hollbrook, Jr.	99	102	201
R. L. Cuthbert	102	99	201
Everett Masten	105	97	202
T. L. Manson, Jr.	97	106	203
J. B. Upham	107	97	204
J. Q. A. Johnson	107	98	205
John Reid	104	101	205
D. P. Kingsley	104	101	205
W. E. Glyn	110	97	207
A. McClave	108	103	211
H. Durand Cheever	113	99	212
J. C. Ten Eyck	111	102	213
Peter Fletcher	107	114	221
W. R. Innis	120	108	228

STATEN ISLAND GOLFERS.

Tie in the Handicap—Many Women Play in the Foursome.

Two interesting golf tournaments were played yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. The first event, played in the morning, was a club handicap, which resulted in a tie at 88 strokes net between Charles Stewart and Otis L. Williams. They will play off for the prize later in the week. In the afternoon there was a mixed foursome, in which most of the energetic women golfers in the club took part. The victory fell to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick. The players are:

CLUB HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Charles Stewart	91	3	88
Otis L. Williams	96	8	88
W. M. Crowe	108	18	90
M. Davies	108	18	90
James Park	93	2	91
John R. Chadwick	93	2	91
Albert E. Paterson	96	3	93
Edward Beckett	106	12	94
H. P. Knowlton	114	18	96
W. P. Preble, Jr.	117	18	99
R. T. Rokeby	114	15	99
C. T. Evans	109	10	99
Otto Heckmeyer	104	5	99
Vincent Hockmeyer	108	12	96
W. W. Lowrey	107	10	97
James E. Higgins	111	11	100
H. M. Baldwin	112	11	101
W. D. Wilcox	122	20	102
C. W. Talntor	117	13	104
C. W. Bowring	124	16	108
W. P. Kerr	129	18	111

MIXED FOURSOME.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick	118	18	100
L. B. Stoddart and Miss Boyd	103	0	103
C. T. Rokeby and Mrs. Freeman	133	30	103
A. E. Paterson and Miss Mabel Park	104	0	104
James Park and Miss Simpson	116	12	104
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Faber	122	18	104
C. T. Stout and Miss McNamee	110	3	107
W. Simpson and Miss Robinson	127	18	109
H. B. Montgomery and Miss Collins	145	30	115
C. A. Fry and Miss Van Rensselaer	116	0	116
Otto Hockmeyer and Mrs. Eckhout	129	10	119
Mr. and Mrs. James E. Higgins	140	18	122
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Outerbridge	147	24	123
C. Stewart and Miss Knowlton	146	18	128
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bush	153	24	129
Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer	182	26	156

Golf at Orange.

ORANGE, Nov. 2.—On the golf greens of the Essex County Country Club to-day there was a large turnout of players who competed for the Governors' Cup, for which there is playing on Memomrial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and election day. There also was playing for the November Cup. The scores made for the Governors' Cup were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Austen Colgate	95	6	89
Sidney H. Colgate	118	9	109
T. H. Powers Farr	96	..	98
R. P. McDougall	126	25	101
Richard D. Morse	126	18	108
F. A. Dallett	95	3	92

Although there were many contestants for the November Cup only one card was turned in. It was that of George B. Jenkinson, 2d, who made a gross score of 102. His handicap was 3, making his net score 99.

L. St. Clair Colby is announced as the winner of the October Score Cup, with a net score of 76.

Faber Wins a Golf Cup.

The club handicap for golfers played yesterday on the links of the Staten Island Cricket Club for the President's Cup brought out a large field of contestants, and the victory went to J. E. Faber, who turned in a net score of 90 strokes from 10 handicap. R. T. Rokeby came second. The best ten scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. E. Faber	90	10	80
R. T. Rokeby	102	18	84
W. B. Hare	103	18	85
C. T. Stout	90	5	85
W. A. Hamilton	91	6	85
Otis L. Williams	96	8	88
Dallas Graham, Jr.	109	20	89
L. S. Carrere	109	20	89
D. F. Bollins	109	20	89
A. B. Lawson	98	9	89

Yellow Fever Kept Out of Jail.

From The Washington Post.

"I was in Vicksburg during the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1878," said Mr. C. L. Norwood of Mississippi, at a city hotel, "and well remember a very curious circumstance connected with that reign of horror, a circumstance that I think ought to be made the basis of scientific investigation.

"In the public square of Vicksburg stood the county jail, inclosed by a very high and uncommonly thick wall of brick. When the fever broke out there were probably one hundred prisoners in this jail. As the disease spread its ravages became fearful in the immediae vicinity of the local bastile and scores of victims succumbed daily. There was but one entrance to the prison, and you may be sure the officials guarded that with a vigilance surpassing any shotgun quarantine.

"The upshot was that of those hundred jailbirds not one was attacked by the fever. Secluded as they were, Yellow Jack passed them up, and yet hundreds of good people not three squares distant were claimed by the destroyer. Why was it? If the smartest doctors couldn't explain, a layman is excusable for offering no theories, but the facts are as I have related."

Birds Killed for the Smithsonian.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

George Cantwell of Puyallup, who has been in Alaska for several months making collections for the Smithsonian Institution, writes from Juneau that he has just returned from a long collecting trip to the islands of Southeastern Alaska. I have had a very successful season, and have about finished unpacking and arranging the spoils of my trip, consisting of about 1,000 sea birds, (many very rare,) 600 scientifically prepared eggs, (some entirely new to science,) half a dozen whole specimens of fur seal, and many curios and interesting photos of the Haida Indians.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bronner, Henry, & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods; Miss A. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Calendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; B. M. Crouse, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, silks; J. Hollywood represents; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, dry goods and notions; 443 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, silks and velvets; 623 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers, feathers, and millinery ornaments; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, cloaks, furs, trimmings, shoes; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Levy, Loeb & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. E. Loeb, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Holland House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller Brothers, Richmond, Va.; W. M. Miller, dry goods, Broadway Central Hotel.

Peck, The B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks, suits, linens, white goods, and domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Greene, flannels and woolens; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Havens, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

FOOTBALL AT ORANGE

Tie Game Between the Home Team and the Elizabeth Athletic Club's Eleven.

THE SCORE WAS SIX TO SIX

Several Players Injured in the Hard-Fought Contest—English of Elizabeth Retires with a Broken Nose.

ORANGE, Nov. 2.—The annual football game between the Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Clubs was played at Orange Oval to-day, and, after a hard fight, the battle ended as it did last year—a tie, the score being Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 6.

The elevens were evenly matched, barring a slight difference in weight in favor of Orange. Orange added to her strength by securing the services of Wharton, Offenheimer, and Carl Williams, the University of Pennsylvania players, and Ransom of Yale. Elizabeth had her old centre, ex-Capt. Stillman of Yale, and Knapp of Pennsylvania.

The playing was hard and fast, and frequently time was called to give the doctors a chance to fix up the injured. In the first half English of Elizabeth had his nose broken in a scrimmage, and retired in favor of Hopkins.

Shortly afterward Capt. Coyne of Orange had half a dozen men fall on him, and when the mass was straightened out it was found that his ribs were injured. He continued in the game for a time, but finally had to retire. Kyle took his place.

Buell of Orange had his leg twisted, and was replaced by Lansing.

The game started with Orange in possession of the ball. On the kick-off it was secured by Elizabeth, and forced to the centre, where Orange took it on downs. A quarter back kick gave it to Elizabeth again, but she lost it on the line-up. During the remainder of the half the pigskin was in Orange's territory most of the time, and when the whistle blew it was on her forty-yard line. Neither side scored.

Elizabeth kicked off at the start of the second half. The ball went out of bound, and was brought out to the twenty-five-yard line and kicked by Orange. Knapp caught it, and after making a few short gains through Orange's tackles and guards, the ball was passed to Knapp, who made a great run of thirty yards, behind good interference, and scored the first touch-down for Elizabeth. Hopkins kicked goal.

On the next line-up Orange kicked and "Demon" Smith made a great run of forty yards through the entire Orange team, but finally was downed on the thirty-yard line. Orange then secured the ball on downs. From this point her playing changed and the team worked as one man, until Ransom scored for Orange after a race around left end for fifteen yards. Marshall kicked goal.

During the rest of the game the teams worked hard, but the ball remained near the centre until just before time was called, when Orange kicked to Elizabeth's five-yard line. As the men were lining up time was called.

The line-up:

Orange.	Position.	Elizabeth.
Coyn	Right end	English, Hopkins
Marshall	Right tackle	Dougnerty
Wharton	Right guard	Lawlor
Mohor	Centre	Stillman
Buell, Lansing	Left guard	F. Smith
Offenheimer	Left tackle	Schaefer
Kohler	Left end	McCauley
Williams	Quarter back	Wilson
Barclay	Left half	J. Smith
Cummings	Right half	Knapp
Ransom	Full back	Parr

Score—Orange, 6; Elizabeth, 6. Touch-downs—Knapp, Ransom. Goals kicked—Hopkins, Marshall. Time—Two twenty-five-minute halves. Referee—Mr. Frank Moore, Princeton. Umpire—Dr. Hartwell, Yale. Linemen—Knapp, Elizabeth, Varien, Orange.

BERKELEY DEFEATS DWIGHT.

Winning Team Will Play in the Championship on Nov. 13.

Berkeley School won the final game in Section 1 of the Interscholastic Athletic Association from Dwight School at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 46 to 0. The victory gives Berkeley School the honor of playing in the championship on Nov. 13 with the winner in Section 2. The line up:

Berkeley School.	Position.	Dwight School.
Wilbur, Fassett	Left end	Clark, Gould
Wilson	Left tackle	Armstrong
Irvine	Left Guard	Love
Beebe, McCabe	Centre	Slawson
Thomas	Right guard	Lawton
Potter	Right tackle	Mullaly
A. Boyesen	Right end	Leggett
B. Boyesen, McKee	Quarter back	Vinton
Forney	Left half back

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,000,000. 81 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
80 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,180,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
61 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization to pay on or before WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897, THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates.

Payment in New York must be made to The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, November 1, 1897.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO.)

THE STOCK OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO (OF CHICAGO) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that the certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender certificates of the Chicago Gas Company, are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for stock of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company (of Chicago.)

All certificates presented for exchange must be properly indorsed in blank and the full address of the persons to whom the new stock is to be transferred must be given.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $200,000
Authorized to act as Trustee, Guardian, Assignee and Fiscal Agent.
All conservative trust company business accepted.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President. E. J. CHAPPELL, Loan Officer.
S. B. HARBERT, London Secretary. S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF
BUFFALO & ERIE R. R. CO.
7% Mortgage Bonds,
MATURING APRIL 1, 1898.

We are prepared to purchase, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Bonds of the above issue, at par and accrued interest to date of maturity, less discount at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, November 1st, 1897.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V. P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V. P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many interests recently holding aloof are likely to be active in Wall Street, now that the election uncertainty is over. Apart from whether or not the choice of Mayor in New York was to prove satisfactory, there has been a feeling of nervousness upon the part of many investors and traders. They have felt that, while politics was the chief topic, business affairs could hardly be expected to have a fair show; and, acting on this theory, there has been inactivity in quarters where otherwise there would have been much life.

***

While election politics has been so much in evidence, and while on the surface there have been few indications of any business progress being made anywhere, there have none the less been efforts of more than ordinary consequence looking to the establishment of conditions which, when finally ready to be made public, are bound to exert tonic influence.

***

The Cuba bugaboo may for a little while longer disport itself, but reasonable operators in Wall Street, big and little, have pretty well grown tired of the perennial use which the bear oracles try to make of this tawdry "scarecrow."

From Washington—and from the very highest quarter there—come assurances that, instead of rousing animosity between this country and Spain, there is a possibility ("probability" is the word which this assurance uses) that not only peace but good-fellowship may be brought about between the two countries.

President McKinley has recently said to a man exceedingly close to him that he expects the Cuban situation to be so changed by December that Congress, when it meets, will have little to be sensational over.

***

This information has a tone a trifle too optimistic for the average man in Wall Street to trust—pending something in the way of definite accomplishment.

But, at any rate, it looks as if Wall Street nervousness over the Spanish situation could now be safely disposed of.

WALL STREET TALK.

Strenuous efforts are being made to create the impression that, after all, we are on the verge of great foreign crops, news from Argentina being especially cheerful in its tone. This is not strange, whatever the facts may be, for Europe, obliged to buy American breadstuffs, has quite enough genius to make its bluffing artistic. The one thing certain is that the foreigners have just now no recourse but to go on buying American wheat.

Now that the Wall Street chance to be sensational over Union Pacific is ended, it is expected by practically every veteran in the Stock Exchange district that Union Pacific securities will become conspicuous speculative favorites.

John D. Rockefeller is credited with having bought 10,000 shares of St. Paul within the last ten days.

Iron exports will continue, so trade authorities aver. An officer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company estimates that the ensuing twelve months will show unexampled profits on that account.

A bet has been made on the Chicago Stock Exchange that Rock Island's dividend will be put on a 5 per cent. basis when the next payment is declared.

London is bullish on the Northern Pacific stocks, and German selling seems to have ended.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western is East, and his New York friends are enthusiastically bullish over the Western business outlook.

"Big increases in railway earnings are played out as a stock market influence," so bear traders on the Stock Exchange are proclaiming. This is especially said of the way in which the recent vast gain by the Burlington and Quincy "fell flat." These same increased earnings will be soon translated into increased dividends.

Russell Sage says: "Yes, I am bullish. Have been right along—only, sometimes a trifle moderate, you know—a trifle moderate."

The American Tobacco Company is spending an extra million dollars in developing business.

George J. Gould is saying cheerful things to friends who ask him about Manhattan.

Under the terms of reorganization the Brunswick Company takes one-fifth of its outstanding stock and puts it in its treasury, leaving only 40,000 shares in the hands of present holders; and of this amount it is said that about one-half is owned by New York men of wealth who are enthusiastic over the property and believe it can be developed into the foremost cotton shipping port on the Atlantic coast.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Representatives of the biscuit companies are to meet here to-morrow to effect a compromise, the idea being to make a combination. The Moores are prominent in the movement. The stock of New York Biscuit to-day opened at 62½ and rose to 64½, closing there. Edwin Gould pounded Diamond Match again, but did not do it much damage. It closed at 139⅝. Alley "L" is looking up. It opened at 67½ and closed there after a slight advance. Metropolitan sold gingerly at 6. The receipts are quoted at 5.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	31½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	27½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	47
Philadelphia City Railway	226
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	139½
Lake Street Elevated	18⅞
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	83½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	27
New York Biscuit Co.	64½
North Chicago Street Railroad	227
Street's West Stable Car Line	20½
West Chicago Street Railroad	100½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	15⅜
South Side Elevated Railroad	67½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.12	.12
Andes	.26	.26
Belcher	.46	.47
Best & Belcher	.43	.44
Bullion	.13	.11
Caledonia	.18	.21
Challenge Con.	.40	.35
Chollar	.56	.50
Confidence	.95	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.37	.35
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.30
Julia	.02	.03
Justice		.25
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.42	.49
Occidental Con.	1.10	1.10
Ophir	.83	.83
Overman	.13	.13
Potosi	.60	.57
Savage	.44	.48
Sierra Nevada	.71	.71
Silver Hill	.04	.05
Standard	1.65	1.60
Union Con.	.39	.40
Utah Con.	.12	.14
Yellow Jacket	.50	.49

Silver bars, 67⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT OF NON-MEMBER BANKS.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday a typographical error in the tabulated statements of New York banks not members of the Clearing House Association made that whole table appear misleading, the names of the various institutions having wrong sets of figures opposite them. The table corrected, covering the business of the outside banks for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 30, follows:

Weekly Clearing House Statement of Non-Member Banks, for Week Ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1897.

Banks.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Average Am't of Loans and Discounts and Investments.	Average Am't of Specie.	Average Am't of Legal Tender Notes and Bank Notes.	Average Amount on Deposit with Clearing House Agent.	Average Amount on Deposit with other New York City and Brooklyn Banks and Trust Co's.	Average Amount of Net Deposits.	Average Amount of Circulation.
NEW YORK CITY.									
Astor Place Bank	$250,000	$354,700	$2,174,600	$228,200	$47,800	$197,900	$105,000	$2,459,900	
Clinton Bank	300,000	32,300	910,000	61,500	32,600	35,800		739,500	
Colonial Bank	100,000	46,100	581,100	6,900	56,500	86,700		603,200	
Columbia Bank	300,000	214,400	1,795,100	121,800	135,700	191,000	2,200	1,824,080	
Eleventh Ward Bank	100,000	110,600	940,500	24,400	180,700	177,000		1,180,600	
Fourteenth Street Bank	100,000	45,100	719,900	12,400	86,900	104,100		853,500	
Franklin National Bank	200,000	32,700	530,000	106,000	10,000	92,000		496,000	44,000
Gansevoort Bank	200,000	23,800	718,600	8,600	54,000	21,900	5,000	510,600	
Hamilton Bank	200,000	80,900	1,181,200	11,300	95,000	108,400		1,194,300	
Hide and Leather National Bank	500,000	138,500	1,828,800	262,700	16,100	103,300		1,259,400	342,000
Home Bank	100,000	81,300	484,200	76,200	40,700	69,800	11,300	561,600	
Hudson River Bank	200,000	181,900	1,011,000	27,000	61,000	149,000		937,000	
Mount Morris Bank	250,000	74,500	1,256,900	71,600	116,100	51,900	259,200	1,688,900	
Mutual Bank	200,000	92,900	987,500	29,100	105,200	124,900	20,800	912,100	
Nineteenth Ward Bank	100,000	21,900	628,200	21,000	98,800	102,400	10,000	793,100	
Plaza Bank	100,000	105,600	1,106,500	11,500	107,500	89,200		1,116,100	
Riverside Bank	100,000	90,800	688,400	6,800	83,100	56,100		637,000	
Standard National Bank	200,000	80,200	458,600	3,800	66,500	66,300	500	339,900	45,000
State Bank	100,000	55,800	1,318,000	61,000	31,000	67,000	159,000	1,561,000	
Twelfth Ward Bank	200,000	144,700	1,134,100	16,200	115,300	183,100	30,000	1,475,300	
Twenty-third Ward Bank	100,000	40,000	614,500	27,200	78,900	47,900	96,300	775,500	
Union Square Bank	200,000	271,300	2,000,100	54,700	162,100	118,200		2,226,100	
Yorkville Bank	100,000	112,700	1,020,400	70,300	75,400	187,700		1,139,800	
BROOKLYN.									
Bedford Bank	150,000	111,200	934,800	10,900	69,000	189,400	85,000	1,109,700	
Broadway Bank	100,000	160,100	1,230,400	18,500	138,400	187,900		1,426,700	
Brooklyn Bank	300,000	159,400	1,308,500	78,500	51,900	196,500	31,600	1,343,600	
Eighth Ward Bank	100,000	29,000	246,800	5,600	24,100	53,000	16,000	275,700	
Fifth Avenue Bank	100,000	51,500	513,500	9,900	52,100	51,600	19,100	485,900	
Fulton Bank	200,000	380,000	886,800	58,700	41,000	127,000		885,400	
Kings County Bank	150,000	87,500	699,200	9,000	54,900	89,400		643,700	
Manufacturers' National Bank	252,000	395,500	2,514,000	222,100	262,700	489,300		3,055,000	225,000
Mechanics' Bank	500,000	420,600	2,682,500	107,500	108,800	179,400		2,566,600	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	100,000	192,000	919,400	54,900	44,700	116,300	32,200	959,500	
Nassau National Bank	300,000	583,200	4,102,000	223,000	128,000	532,000	57,000	4,260,000	59,800
National City Bank	300,000	560,100	2,177,000	116,000	303,000	575,000	142,000	2,823,000	90,000
North Side Bank	100,000	110,500	599,500	9,700	62,300	656,800		1,142,900	
People's Bank	100,000	103,500	769,700	28,400	50,200	121,000	57,200	882,100	
Queens County Bank (L. I. City)	100,000	101,200	2,231,700	43,300	113,400	459,800	229,200	2,893,700	
Schermerhorn Bank	100,000	57,900	510,400	12,500	37,900	145,000		587,300	
Seventeenth Ward Bank	100,000	67,800	392,600	7,200	42,500	90,600	4,400	368,200	
Sprague National Bank	200,000	210,100	950,000	70,200	12,000	250,000	200,000	1,078,000	135,000
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank	100,000	52,000	428,500	6,300	27,700	96,900	5,800	462,700	
Union Bank	100,000	51,600	314,500	8,400	16,700	32,400	11,600	244,700	
Wallabout Bank	100,000	29,300	483,600	11,300	40,300	31,000	50,300	498,000	
OTHER CITIES.									
First National Bank, Jersey City	400,000	726,400	3,585,200	138,600	280,500	493,600	886,400	4,119,000	45,000
Hudson Co. Nat. Bank, Jersey City	250,000	506,400	1,960,500	81,700	55,400	132,300	68,800	1,629,800	89,200
Second Nat. Bank, Jersey City	250,000	387,900	1,344,300	56,200	38,900	232,600		1,102,900	55,700
Third National Bank, Jersey City	200,000	164,700	862,300	19,700	45,300	102,700	5,300	722,500	90,000
First National Bank, Hoboken	110,000	397,800	1,316,700	111,400	22,500	110,900	302,100	1,478,000	86,500
Second National Bank, Hoboken	125,000	80,700	761,700	37,000	26,500	56,300	25,400	704,000	45,200
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	40,000	517,100	16,200	16,800	74,600	800	576,100	
First Nat. Bank, Staten Island	100,000	61,300	557,900	19,300	30,800	65,000		576,000	12,400
Total	$9,212,000	$8,586,500	$59,794,300	$2,912,200	3,885,200	$8,421,000	$2,429,100	$64,162,000	$1,364,800
14 National Banks Oct. 5, 1897.			Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.
38 State banks Sept. 15, 1897.			$44,400	$430,700	$258,100	$417,000	$12,600	$525,300	$10,500
$708,325 increase, reserve.									

The Bank of Commerce Ceiling.

Mr. C. Y. Turner has about completed the ceiling for the entrance hallway of the Bank of Commerce Building, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, upon which he has been at work since the completion of his remarkably successful and effective series of paintings for the broken frieze of the Fifth Avenue restaurant of the New Astoria Hotel.

The artist found the treatment of this ceiling very different and, in some ways, quite as difficult as the Astoria frieze, and, although it is, of course, impossible to judge of his entire success until the ceiling is in place, the design in conception, lightness of tone, grace of line, and delicate and harmonious color is so charmingly artistic and decorative that it cannot fail to add greatly to Mr. Turner's reputation. The ceiling is fifteen feet square, cut at the corners by semi-circles; is thirty feet from the entrance hall floor and twelve feet from the staircase landing immediately below, and the columns, pilasters, and wainscoting of the hall are of Sienna marble, grayish yellow in tone.

Mr. Turner has chosen as the subject of his composition Industry and Wealth exchanging products, with Commerce presiding over the trade.

The central female figure, Commerce, rests one foot on a beehive and holds a caduceus aloft in her right hand. The figure is strongly drawn and posed, and the face is a serene one, while the head is so poised on the fine shoulders as to give the figure an effect of serene dignity. There is much grace of line in the flowing yellow drapery of the tunic, and the rose pink skirt falls in graceful folds over the knees. In the left background are two Cupids, bearing, the one a sheaf of wheat and the other a bunch of grapes, while a third, dimly outlined in the clouds, holds the handle of a pick. A large Cupid in the immediate left foreground bears a basket of grapes on his head, and just below this figure is a kneeling female one, holding a large vase. All these figures in the left represent Industry. The right side of the ceiling has a large, kneeling female figure in the foreground, pouring roses and fruit from a down-held cornucopia and two Cupids immediately behind, one blowing a horn and the other spilling wine from a goblet. These represent Wealth.

The color key of the painting is low, and the color is harmonious, cool, and fresh. The values are well preserved and balanced. The pink of the surrounding clouds shades into light blue of the sky in delicate gradations, and the yellow drapery of the central figure of Commerce contrasts with the blue of the sky. Refinement, decorative feeling, and harmonious color mark the entire work.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$207,621,170
Gold reserve	150,943,704
Net silver	14,441,136
United States notes in the Treasury	40,889,400
Treasury notes of 1890	6,983,033
Total receipts this day	1,074,769
Total receipts this month	2,358,412
Total receipts this year	107,108,683
Total expenditures this day	1,625,000
Total expenditures this month	3,439,000
Total expenditures this year	146,198,280
Deposits in National banks	17,243,100
National bank notes received for redemption	162,765
Government receipts from internal revenue	394,309
Customs	572,960
Miscellaneous	107,499

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

BREADSTUFFS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet. No 2 Spring wheat, 88@89c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 82@85c; No. 2 red, 97@$1; No. 2 corn, 26¼@26¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 26¼@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 19c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 22¾@23½c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 21¾@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 23@44c! No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07@1.08; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl., $7.60@7.65; Lard, per 100lb, $4.22½@4.25; short ribs, sides, loose, $4.30@4.70; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 4⅝@6c; short clear sides, boxed, 5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.18; sugars unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Close: Barley, cash No. 3, 29@35c; rye, cash, 47¼c; December, 48¼c; May, 50¼c; Flax, cash, $1.07; Northwest, $1.08; December, $1.07; May, $1.08; timothy, cash and November, $2.65; March, $2.85.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Wheat weaker; November, 91¾c; December, 90¼c; May, 91⅝@91¾c; No. 1 hard, 93¼c; No. 1 Northern, 92¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Flour—First patents, $5@5.25; second patents, $5@5.15; first clears, $4@4.20; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

MILWUAKEE, Nov. 2.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Spring, 87c.

DULUTH, Nov. 2.—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, 94⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 93¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Close: Pork, November and December, $7.60; January, $8.55; lard, November, $4.20; December, $4.22½; January, $4.35; ribs, November, December, and January, $4.45.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 55s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 38s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 38s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 43s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Lard—Prime Western, 23s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 44s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 18s.

NAVAL STORES.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2.—Turpentine, 28¾@29¼c. Resin firm; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.60; M, $1.85; N, $2.25; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—Turpentine unchanged. Resin steady; $1.15 and $1.20. Crude turpentine, $1.40 and $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—Turpentine firm; 28½c.

INDIAN TROUBLE ALMOST OVER.

Redmen Return to Their Reservation and Show a Peaceful Disposition —Some Settlers Threatened.

FORT DUCHESNE, Utah, Nov. 2.—Reports were received here which, if true, and from their source there can be no doubts as to their reliability, confirm the belief expressed here that there was not much, if any, foundation for the wild reports in circulation regarding killing and burning by the Indians. These reports also state that the only story with any foundation whatever for truth was that a white courier had been fired upon. Owing to the high state of excitement, this was probably magnified to an alarming extent. One of the worst Indians on the Uintah Reservation has arrived here, and this fact alone would be sufficient to show that there was no cause for alarm, as he would be the last to leave if there was any disturbance. The only trouble apprehended here was that the arrival of the wounded squaws would incite the Indians, but they have arrived, and the agency is as quiet as usual, except for the wailing of the relatives of the dead and wounded.

Dr. Creamer, the agency physician, met the wounded near the agency, and reports that upon examination of the wounds, he finds the one with the shattered arm in a very critical condition, owing to blood poisoning. The other will in all probability recover. The Chief of the White Rivers came to the Agency Building and asked the clerk in charge to tell all of the Americans in Vernal that his people were coming through there, and that he wanted to have no trouble; that none of the Indians wanted trouble, but that he was afraid that some of the cowboys would molest the Indians. The Indians are impressed with the belief that the cowboys were the parties connected with the killing at the Thompsons, and not the Game Wardens.

LAY, Col., Oct. 28, via Rifle, Col., Nov. 2.—Sheriff Nieman has gone to the Indian camp, where Deputy Game Warden Wilcox had his fight, and which has been deserted by the Indians. The Sheriff says he will drive the Indians out of the State. Settlers from the Lower Bear and Snake River Valleys are still waiting here. No white men have yet been killed by the Indians, but they said they would ambush the whites if they follow them to Blue Mountain. Lilly Park is all right.

Chickasaws Accept the Dawes Plan.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, Nov. 2.—The Chickasaw Legislature, in session at Tishomingo, has ratified the agreement entered into between the Dawes committee and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians for allotment of their lands and dissolution of their tribal government. The Legislature stood 18 for and 10 against ratification of the treaty, the full-blood element opposing the measure.

SLUDGE AS FUEL.

It Costs the United States Money to Destroy What London Makes Profit From.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Workmen are now engaged at Rotherhithe in erecting machinery which when in proper running order is expected to revolutionize the methods of disposing of the more than two million tons of sludge that the main Drainage Committee of the County Council have to dispose of annually. Before three months have passed the municipal authorities of most of the large towns in the United Kingdom, together with the experts on matters connected with sanitation, are to be invited to witness the "trial trip" of the machinery, and if the results of experiments already made on a comparatively small scale are borne out in the greater experiment that is to be made, it is said that one of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities of most cities have to contend will disappear. Instead of a costly work, which it undoubtedly is at present, the doing away with the sludge will be converted into a profitable undertaking for the County Council.

Some years ago it was believed that the sludge of London possessed great value as a fertilizer, but those whose business it was to attend to its disposal found it quite impossible to get it taken up in sufficient quantities to be of any use to the County Council, and despite the enormous cost for steamers and their maintenance it was found that to take it out and dump it into the North Sea fifty miles from shore was in the end the least expensive and most expeditious method of getting rid of the refuse. Many experiments have been made in the hopes of finding a cheap and useful mode of disposal, but as the bulk of them sought to use the 2,184,500 tons annually taken to sea as a fertilizer, one scheme after another was either a complete or a comparative failure. But the latest scheme has quite a new utility in view.

Present Cost of Disposing of Refuse.

The London County Council maintains a fleet of six sludge vessels, each capable of carrying a load of close upon 1,000 tons to sea. The total number of trips made by these steamers last year was 2,176, and the cost of working the vessels came to more than £27,472. They are insured for £120,000 at an annual premium of £2,400. These expenses the new arrangement is expected to save, and at the same time the belief is that the County Council will be left in possession of an amount of fuel estimated at anything up to 700,000 tons per annum. Leaving beaten tracks, investigators have for some time past been experimenting to convert the sludge into fuel, and the results obtained with comparatively moderate quantities, it is said, have led those interested to believe that all the millions of tons annually dumped into the sea can be made, at virtually no cost, into good burning furnace fuel. When these experiments were completed, those interested gave orders for the setting up of a large plant in Rotherhithe, and the work is now rapidly approaching completion. At the public trial of this machinery some half a hundred tons of the sludge brought from Barking is to be converted into fuel blocks by what is called the "Henry" process of sludge treatment. This process, briefly described, is as follows: The sludge, which, taken in large quantities, contains about 90 per cent. of moisture, would be treated by Hencke-Cunliffe machinery. It is pumped straight into machinery consisting first of two enormous hollow cylinders. These cylinders are heated internally by hot air, and, being close-geared and revolving slowly, they are said to film the sludge on their face at about the thickness of a sheet of blotting paper. By far the greater part of the moisture is evaporated at one revolution of the big cylinders, and the nearly dried sludge is automatically scraped off, and falls into jacketed pans, which, like the cylinders, are heated by hot air and fitted with slowly revolving sweeps that stir and carry the sludge along until the whole of the acquired amount of moisture is evaporated. Then the sludge is automatically discharged upon machinery that presses it into fuel blocks ready for consumption in furnaces.

The Exhaustion of Moisture.

The machinery and furnaces have been arranged so that any fumes that may arise are carried over the fires and burned, and the exhaust hot air which heats the cylinders is carried into the jacketed pans and brought back over the furnace to economize heat and destroy any odors that may arise. If the 2,000,000 tons of sludge have 90 per cent. of moisture, the enormous amount of more than 200,000 tons of fuel is obtained, but if it be of the average moisture of filter-pressed sludge, the total of furnace fuel would run up to something like 700,000 tons. The inventor of this system of dealing with the sewage of great cities has also in his mind the recovery of the lime and iron used in precipitation. Some profitable part of it may be recovered in the ash, but only experiments with large quantities of the ash will show if it has any real precipitating value after passing through hot air and fire. Last year London used 20,334 tons of lime at Barking and Crossness, and 4,718 tons of iron. It is also the intention of this new process to dry as much sludge as sale can be found for to a fine powder, which shall be automatically sacked and used as a fertilizer.

There are many other places—for instance, Manchester—where the satisfactory disposition of the sludge is of much greater difficulty than in London. To such places, it is believed by those interested, this new system will specially appeal, and as the authorities of every place of substantial size, it is said, will be asked to come or send representatives to London, the experiment on a big scale will, no doubt, attract wide attention.

What the Postal Clerks Ask.

From The Chicago Record.

The committee of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, who hope to get their reclassification bill before the next session of Congress, have formulated their claims. The proposed bill contemplates ten classes, as follows: Class 1, $800; Class 2, $900; Class 3, $1,000; Class 4, $1,100; Class 5, $1,200; Class 6, $1,300; Class 7, $1,400; Class 8, $1,500; Class 9, $1,600; Class 10, $1,800. Class 9 is made up entirely of chief clerks, by which is meant the men who do the office work of the different divisions. Class 10 is made up of Assistant Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, one to each division. The highest salary now paid men on the road is $1,300. Under the new bill they would be paid $1,500. The men who would receive this salary would be the clerks in charge of runs.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtg. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Florida Central and Peninsular Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$18,000 Great Northern R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Trust Mtge. Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Col. and Indianapolis Cent. Ry. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
4 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
$2,000 Union Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., dated Nov., 1894.
26 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
45 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Co. of Penna.
10 shs. United States Casualty Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$25,000 Municipal Gas Light Co. of Albany, N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway,
New York, October 22, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES C. DUANE, President.
EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed Spruce Timber, Contract 617, and for furnishing about 700 tons Anthracite Coal, Contract 618, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 11, 1897. For particulars, see City Record.

Makes Pets of Butterflies.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Think of the delicate touch and gentle patience needed in taming butterflies! This is what has been done by Miss Helen Jenynge, a gifted soprano singer of St. Louis. She has more than a hundred. These air creatures are very fond of gathering on the goldenrod and going to sleep there afternoons, and in this way she captured them and then turned them loose in the house. She feeds them regularly once a day on sugar and water, and they fly to her and light on her hand and head and dress at feeding time. They let her pick them up and set them around the plate of sweetened water or sip it from her finger tips. This is surely more aesthetic than Sarah Bernhardt's pet tiger.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have ende

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported and Schedule of To-day's Offerings at Auction.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Isaac Walker, at a reported price of $200,000, the two four-story buildings 7 and 9 West Thirtieth Street, 50 by 98.9.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Walworth Ward the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 169 feet west of the Boulevard, 44 by 75.10.

The same brokers have also sold for the Dennis C. Wilcox estate to William Mitchell the lot on the east side of the Boulevard, 101 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 26.11 by 118 by 25.2 by 103.3, together with the L, 25 by 100.11, having a frontage on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 111 feet east of the Boulevard.

David Stewart and Theodore A. Grasmuck have sold for John Theofel of Brooklyn the four-story flat at 998 Fulton Street, for $12,000, and 39 North Portland Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for $5,000.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Ella S. Conkling to Mary J. Lapp for $18,100 the dwelling 169 West Forty-eighth Street.

There was no business yesterday in the auction room.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,020.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Clinton Avenue, east side, 66 feet north of Oakland Place, 46 by 100 by 43 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,981.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, action for accounting and as to construction of will, Augustus N. Hand, referee, 35 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 194.3 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 143, 145, and 147 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 381 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15.6 by 100.11, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each parcel, $15,128.

By the premises, at 11 A. M., by G. De Witt Clocke, foreclosure sale, Barker Avenue, east side, 266.8 feet north of Oakland Place, 83.4 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,017.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 502—Harvey Allender, appellant, vs. W. E. Hale, Warden, &c., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Argued by counsel, with costs.

No. 94—Elizabeth Wetzel et al., appellants, vs. The Minnesota Railway Transfer Company et al.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 20, on motion of Philip Williams Avirett for the appellants.

No. 82—John W. Warner, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Argument continued by George E. Hamilton for the defendant in error, and concluded by Rodolphe Claughton for the plaintiff in error.

No. 84—Charles M. Dennison, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argued by R. M. McMahon for the appellant, and submitted by the fully on General for the appellee.

No. 85—Henry Pratt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Paris Gas Light and Coke Company.—Submitted by Joseph Richards for the plaintiffs in error, and by George Hunt for the defendant in error.

No. 90—Guadalupe Thompson, administrator, et al., appellants, vs. The Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company et al., and vs. Charles Bent et al., appellants, vs. Guadalupe Miranda et al.—Argument commenced by J. G. Carlisle for the appellants, and continued by Frank Springer for the appellees.

To-day's Call—Nos. 90 (and 91,) 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred causes.

3—Carter Crime Co. vs. Ashley.
45—Carroll vs. Gold-schmidt.
63—Consolidated Fastener Co. vs. Littaur.
69—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Francis.
70—Sawyer Spindle Co. vs. Morrison Co.
General calendar.
1—United States vs. Apgar.
2—Schulze Berge vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in room 47 Post Office Building.

57—Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
68—Sprague Electric Ry. and Motor Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

162—Neall vs. Manson.
165—Manson vs. Tug Harold.
71—Ruocco vs. Steamship Hesperia.
78—Peterson vs. Schooner Glimpse.
93—Leonard vs. Tug Three Brothers.
96—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
121—Newtown Creek Tow Co. vs. Canalboat Annie Burns.
122—Menantte Steamship Co. vs. Peters.
94—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
28—Tribble vs. Tugs W. E. Street and Thos. Dickson.
87—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and Tug Niagara.
Schuldridge vs. same.
141—Pittman vs. same.
149—Longstreet vs. Crocker.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.
Enumerated motions:
1—People, &c., vs. Rogers.
6—Health Department vs. Weekes.
6—Moore vs. Winans.
7—Laux vs. Glidersleeve.
8—Raynor vs. Trolan.
9—Andrews vs. Weeks.
11—McMahon vs. Mayor, &c.
12—Davis vs. Fromme.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Scott vs. Dennison.
2—Laird vs. Laird.
3—Gudon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
4—State Trust Co. vs. Oakley.
5—Prenez and vs. Long Isl. and R. R. Co.
6—Vail vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
7—Hastings vs. Mercer.
8—Elder vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
9—Roberts vs. same.
10—Toomey vs. Toomey.
11—Carr vs. Tamsen.
12—Lendemann vs. Weyman.
13—Palmer vs. Palmer.
14—Goepp vs. Kuhne.
15—In re Elsner.
16—Foulke vs. Sypher.
17—Margulies vs. Damrosch.
18—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. vs. Okum.
19—Same vs. Rudinsky.
20—Romeo vs. Garofalo.
21—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association.
22—Goodwin vs. Thompson.
23—Eichel vs. Goldberg.
24—Young vs. Imperial Guano Co.
25—In re Buckley.
26—Blatchford vs. Paine
27—G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency vs. Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Co.
28—Rouse vs. Sullivan.
29—Ostrinsky vs. Baker.
30—Sperlip vs. Baier.
31—In re Estate.
32—United States Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
33—Lamb vs. Hay.
34—Scott vs. Scott.
35—Goodwin vs. Thompson.
36—Chesterman vs. Dunn
37—Tribune vs. Press Publishing Co.
38—Downing vs. Downing.
39—Records vs. Morning Journal Association.
40—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
41—Department of Buildings vs. Straus.
42—Hellbram vs. Herzog.
43—Ruth vs. Weisz.
44—Corwin vs. Corwin.
45—Winkler vs. Bien.
46—Palmer vs. Menendez.
47—Iorie vs. Iorte.
48—Fisk vs. Bennett.
49—Graeffe vs. Graeffe.
50—Hintzer vs. Richards
51—Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co. vs. Bulmer.
52—Palmer vs. Menendez.
53—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Moritz.
54—People ex rel. McNulty vs. Fitch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.
5509—Kotulah vs. Kotulah.
3502—Gaugel vs. Gaugel.
5152—Newman vs. Newman.
5178—Stoudt vs. Stoudt.
5178—Thompson vs. Thompson.
5511—Armijo vs. Armijo.
5513—Mahler vs. Mahler.
515—Steinberg vs. Steinberg.
5522—Katz vs. Katz.
5523—Leopold vs. Leopold.
5524—Young vs. Young.
5526—Verges vs. Verges.
5528—Shaw vs. Shaw.
5529—Hamelberg vs. Hamelberg.
5530—Mytinger vs. Mytinger.
5531—Whitehead vs. Whitehead.
5532—Rosenzweig vs. Rosenzweig.
5533—Scheumuller vs. Scheumuller.
5534—Fivey vs. Fivey.
5146—Stevens vs. Stevens.
5572—Eckhardt vs. Eckhardt.
5638—Winrow vs. Winrow.
5581—McCato vs. McCato.
5682—Morgenstein vs. Morgenstein.
5683—Stebbins vs. Stebbins.
5684—Winter vs. Winter.
5685—Schapiro vs. Schapiro.
5686—Connolly vs. Connolly.
5687—Paola vs. Paola.
5688—Park vs. Park.
5689—Cook vs. Cook.
5690—Sambach vs. Sambach.
5691—Aberg vs. Aberg.
5692—Sharp vs. Sharp.
5693—Coffey vs. Coffey.
5694—Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson.
5695—Ogilvie vs. Ogilvie.
5696—Long vs. Long.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact:
5487—Kurtz vs. Potter.
4882—Deeves vs. Merriman.
5424—Schnairer vs. Nathan.
5494—Harkins vs. Barosky.
4441—Hardt vs. Deutch.
5111—Wahle vs. Deutch.
4704—Boessneck vs. Jacobs.
5294—Doyle vs. German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co.
2097—Heidelbach vs. New York Steam Co.
3115—Filbert vs. Collins.
5502—Gregory vs. Tannebaum.
4990—Staeger vs. Lowen
5241—Newman vs. Simpson.
5402—Rice vs. Rice.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5408.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.
1—Fritz Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
13663—Ubert vs. Brennan.
13812—Weiss vs. Haas.
11811—De Garmadia vs. New York Gas Light Co.
12306—Middleton vs. Crow.
13085—Hellveit vs. Link.
12435—Ford vs. Mayor, &c.
12770—Lawrence vs. same.
13896—Weiss vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
13361—Brady vs. same.
13849—Rosenfield vs. Fields.
12507—Morgan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
13601—Connor vs. Central Gas Light Co.
13355—Newman vs. Berdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
4829—Pohalski vs. Solomon.
4221—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Co.
3442—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. McKelge.
4369—Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.
2412—Kallacher vs. Federgreen.
5114—Brewster vs. Wilson.
3006—Estate vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
2776—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Co.
7692—Hanna vs. Regan.
7756—Jonap vs. Feller.
7792—Rottenberg vs. Stafford.
2976—Thalman vs. Bell.
2044—Carman vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5440—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
7292—Sakolsky vs. Stegel.
7300—Haven vs. Godey Pub. Co.
4209—Gordon vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
4349—Domingus vs. Meyer.
7116—Straus vs. Bonnell.
7308—Hickey vs. Feeney.
5418—Mott vs. Klots.
7094—Myers vs. Gallon.
6455—Bradley vs. Third Ave. Railroad Co.
8969—Lichtenstein vs. The Mayor, &c.
6969—Lichtenstein vs. The Mayor, &c.
Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.
7378—Barlow vs. Kendall.
7899—O'Keefe vs. The Mayor, &c.
7549—Jaimes vs. New York Club.
2525—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
5531—Anderson vs. Appell.
2524—Perrezvicy vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.
4385—O'Leary vs. same.
7270—Lantz vs. The Mayor, &c.
7316—Dutton vs. Binns.
6320—Landers vs. Metropolitan Street R. Co.
5995—Hahn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
3202—Van Bannon.
8770—Volton vs. Zeman. Avenue Railroad Co.
3264—Stickle vs. Johnson.
6996—Shea vs. Southerd.
7003—Phoenix Bridge Co. vs. Keystone Bridge Co.
7014—Lewis vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.
7089—Victacoa vs. Fragetto.
7060—Claudius vs. Munch.
7111—Lazarus vs. Fletden.
7118—Harvey vs. Nicoll & Roy Co.
7118—Roche vs. Daly.
7123—Eusiin vs. Brewing Improvement Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.—Harriet L. Rogers, Jr., Wall. 10:30 A. M.—Josephine J. Dumont, Anton B. Schweninger, Frank Ackerman, Gottfried Ernst. At 2 P. M.—George F. W. Bartels, Johanne A. Lieboldt, John M. Lieboldt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.
1—James Brennan.
2—Patrick Mahon.
3—Isaac Swimmer.
4—Mary Baker.
5—Denis Glyn and James Jones.
6—Nathan Metahl.
7—Valentine Strauss.
8—Robert F. Toppins.
9—Gerhard Timmerman.
10—John Fuchs.
11—John Blaine.
12—Gaetano Farina.
13—Claude B. Lasell.
14—Horace A. Thompson.
15—Henry W. Wright.
16—Antonio Massario.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.
1—John Martin.
2—Samuel Goldstein.
3—John Ryan.
4—Vincenzo Tramantano.
5—Frank B. McKenzie.
6—Wagner Lauer.
7—Albert Sauerbrat.
8—Thomas Goggins and Edward Morgenstein.
9—Frank Rebas.
10—Charles Motz.
11—Charles W. Perry.
12—Harry Green.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Samuel Smith and Henry Hirsch.
2—Richard Dowling.
3—John Hall.
4—John Dowd.
5—Nathan Nesser.
6—John Kelly.
7—Gebardo Minzrone.
8—Edward Dolan.
9—Thomas Fitzpatrick.
10—Max Fishman.
11—Samuel Kreiser, Jacob N. H. Matossian, Grace Matthas, Martin Kasabian, Mychian Yuzukjian, James Marashlian, William O'Donnell, Harry Hubbard, Lizzie Hubbard, George W. Howard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welsh for the People.
1—James McCarthy.
2—James Kelly.
3—John Hall.
4—John Dowd.
5—Nathan Nesser.
6—John Kelly.
7—Gebardo Minzrone.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—McDonnell vs. Burns—W. Travers Gray.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Cassidy vs. Roosevelt—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Johnston Company—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Maltby vs. Robley—Lawrence Godkin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil business.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal business.

Election in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 2.—Returns in the general elections have been received from all but two legislative districts. They show that the Opposition Party, headed by Sir James Winter, has carried twenty-one seats, the Government candidates holding only thirteen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ASBURY PARK, Nov. 2.—Fire to-day in the hardware store of Joseph D. Newlins caused $4,000 loss.

PINCONNING, Mich., Nov. 2.—Fire today burned up all the buildings on Kaiser Street for three blocks. Loss, $60,000.

LEGAL BATTLE OVER FISH

Natives of the Catskills Sue a Rich New Yorker for False Imprisonment.

FISHING PRIVILEGE THE ISSUE

The Case Is One of Many Arising Out of the Opposition of the Original Owners to the Setting Aside of Game Preserves.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A long-fought and interesting case will be argued at the coming term of the Court of Appeals arising out of legal complications of trout fishermen with Clarence M. Roof, a liquor dealer who resides in New York City and who owns a private preserve on the bank of the Neversink, in the town of Denning, Ulster County. The case is entitled "Elmer E. Stahl, plaintiff and appellant, against Clarence M. Roof, defendant and respondent," the action having been brought by Stahl to recover $5,000 damages for being maliciously prosecuted and arrested by order of Mr. Roof for fishing in the Neversink.

Ever since the beauties of the Catskills have come to be recognized and the advantages of the region as a Summer resort have become well known to the wealthy dwellers in large cities, there has been a growing demand for property that could be turned into private parks and game preserves. Trout streams have been specially sought after, and, once obtained, have been jealously guarded by their new owners. Some of the original owners of such property have sold out to advantage, but there are many who have parted with their land at extremely low prices. Still others have refused to sell unless for a good price, and have therefore remained on their land. They had always enjoyed the right to fish when and where they pleased, and to their notion the measures taken by their city neighbors seemed tyrannical.

Conflicts Have Become Frequent.

That their old neighbors had in many instances entered the employ of the wealthy city owners of the land as gamekeepers did not operate to increase their love for such neighbors, nor did it tend to promote peace in the community.

As the number of wealthy New Yorkers who buy wild land has increased, and the original inhabitants who have not sold have found their old-time privileges rapidly disappearing, conflicts have been numerous, both in the courts, with lawbooks as weapons, and in the woods, with weapons provided by nature.

In the Towns of Hardenbergh and Denning, the most remote and primitive in this part of the State, this warfare has been especially lively. In almost every instance, where the matter has been brought into the courts the complaints by the New Yorkers suing trespassers to win, local sentiment being strongly on the side of the natives. A notable exception to this rule, however, was the recent suit brought against two brothers named Graham by George J. Gould, who charged them with trespassing on his preserves and with taking fish from the waters on Furlough Lake. After many adjournments a jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of six cents. This was the first time that a plaintiff in the Catskills ever won in a case of this kind.

Natives Organize for Protection.

Some two years ago a club was formed by the natives of this region having for its object and purpose concerted action in protecting the rights of the natives to fish when and where they pleased, against the attacks of outsiders.

The strife between the Beadle family, at Frost Valley, Town of Denning, and Clarence M. Roof of New York, has been going on now for several years, and the end is in sight. Roof is the owner of a large tract of land along the west bank of the Neversink. For some distance he owns the land on both sides of the stream, having purchased a strip two rods wide along its banks. The Beadle property is on the right bank of the Neversink, and Roof claims to own the land on the right side also, although, Beadle claims, he never sold it to him. Besides, Beadle claims that, while his property is bounded on the stream, by reason of a dam being built some years ago, the stream was suddenly deflected out of its original course, and made to run in a curved line through his land, so that now, his property, extending to the centre of the original bed of the stream, takes in the Neversink entirely as it now runs. Roof claimed to own the stream, but offered to pay Beadle $100 for the land along it. This offer Beadle refused.

Claims He Owns the Whole Stream.

Roof insisted that he owned the land and the stream anyway, and one day came on the disputed tract to fish. He was promptly ejected by Beadle. Shortly afterward Roof had the Beadles and others arrested, one of them being Elmer E. Stahl, charging them with the taking of fish from the waters of the Navesink and trespassing on his lands in order to fish in such stream. A writ of habeas corpus failed to release them, but upon trial they were promptly acquitted. They had been in custody for five days while these proceedings were going on, and immediately upon their release they sued Roof for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, asking $5,000 damages each.

Finally the case came on for trial in the Circuit Court here. Miles Beadle said he gave the men who had been arrested his permission to fish and that the place where they fished was on his premises, which had been in his possession since 1867. On the trial the plaintiff was non-suited. The case was carried to the General Term, and now at the coming term of the Court of Appeals it will be finally decided.

This is the first real concerted fight ever made against a New Yorker in the Catskills. In the Summer of 1895 Roof undertook to enforce his claim to the disputed territory by driving the Beadles from it. They resisted, refused to, and one of Roof's game keepers undertook to use a club on them. He was pummeled severely, thrown into the Neversink, and nearly drowned. Some of the Beadles were arrested and held for the Grand Jury, but no indictment was found against them.

IN YELLOW FEVER DISTRICTS.

Encouraging Reports from New Orleans—New Cases in Memphis and Other Points.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and six deaths.

Board of Health physicians say the fever epidemic is broken, and that if the weather remains as it is for several days, the disease practically will be stamped out.

Bay St. Louis reported five new cases today, and Biloxi, 6.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Three new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and two deaths.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—The official report of the Board of Health to-day gives two new cases of yellow fever and no deaths. There was a death from fever today at Speigner Station, twenty miles north of here.

Selma reports no new cases and no deaths. The only patient in the town has been unconscious since yesterday, and her death is expected hourly.

There have been two deaths from yellow fever at Greensborough, Ala.—M. W. Chadwick, a banker, and a daughter of Henry Parrish. The body of Miss Parrish was brought to Selma for burial, and many attended the funeral, the cause of death being given as meningitis.

A Prediction of Frosts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A special bulletin from the Weather Bureau says: "Probably light frosts in the yellow fever districts. The frost line extended well to the south in Louisiana last night, and it is probable that it will go further south tonight, causing light frosts in the vicinity of New Orleans."

FATAL STABBING BY A BOY.

Result of a Scrimmage Between Rival Bonfire Builders in East Nineteenth Street.

In a street row over the possession of stuff to be used in rival bonfires William Shaefer, twenty-two years of age, was stabbed, probably fatally, by Harry Burger, seventeen years of age, of 408 East Nineteenth Street, last night.

About 9 o'clock several boys and young men had gathered many barrels preparatory to building a bonfire on the north side of Nineteenth Street. Shaefer was apparently one of the leaders of the party. The boys on the south side of the street started out with the same object and each party strove to get the greatest quantity of fuel together.

Some of the boys on the south side of the street were caught stealing barrels from the pile on the north side, and the boys on the north side began to retaliate by stealing from the pile on the south side. This led to many fights and brawls. Finally the boys of the north side swooped over in a body to the south side of the street and made an attack on both the pile of barrels and refuse wood and the boys guarding them. A scrimmage ensued while a crowd looked on. Out of the hubbub there suddenly arose a cry so shrill that it startled the bystanders.

"Good God, I am stabbed!"

The crowd of boys desisted from their struggling, and when they separated Harry Burger was seen lifting Shaefer from the pavement in his arms. Blood was flowing from a wound in Shaefer's left breast. Dr. Lovell of East Nineteenth Street, who was passing, rushed to the spot and tried to stanch the bleeding. Policeman Kiernan of the East Twenty-second Street Station placed Burger under arrest. The wounded boy was taken to Bellevue.

Burger was searched at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, but no weapon was found on him at that time. He was afterward taken to the hospital, and there Shaefer identified him as the boy who had stabbed him. Burger was again searched, and a large knife was found in his inside vest pocket, with blade open and covered with blood. He was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station without bail.

The surgeons at the hospital said last night that Shaefer could not recover.

JAMES H. ECKELS'S NEW PLACE.

Elected President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—James H. Eckels was elected to the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank at the meeting of the Directors. He will not enter actively upon the duties of his new office until about the beginning of 1898.

Then he will have finished his term as Controller, and turned in the last of his reports, which the bankers of the country regard as of such great value. Mr. Eckels's predecessor as President of the Commercial National Bank was the late H. F. Eames.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—President Robert C. Pruyn, Commercial National Bank, Albany.

GRAND—T. H. Low, United States Navy; Dr. M. A. Robinson, Hazelton; Joseph Hale, United States Army, and Dr. Edward Sloan, Boston.

HOFFMAN—Attorney Alfred Glasier, Boston.

HOLLAND—Baron Carl de Mirch, London.

IMPERIAL—Col. Robert A. McKean, Pittsburg, and Judge B. D. Wenzel, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—S. Le J. Park, United States Army, and Elijah George, Register of Deeds, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. G. T. Patterson, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. G. G. Higginson, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Samuel F. Barger, Newport.

WALDORF—F. H. Prince, Boston; Potter Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, Chicago; Henry Outrey of the French Embassy, Washington; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Washington.

WINDSOR—J. N. Piero, Albany, and E. M. Shepard, United States Navy.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:54	Moon sets..12:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:42	Gov. Isl'd...3:24	H. Gate....5:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:59	Gov. Isl'd...3:39	H. Gate....5:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	{9:00 A. M.‡ 10:30 A. M.}	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Matanzas, &c.	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	{9:00 A. M.‡ *9:00 A. M.}	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Antilla, Nassau	{1:00 P. M.‡ *1:30 P. M.}	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Belize, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	{11:00 A. M.‡ *11:30 A. M.}	1:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
New York, Cape Haiti, &c.	{1:00 P. M.‡ *1:30 P. M.}	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	{1:00 P. M.‡ *1:30 P. M.}	3:00 P. M.
Pawnee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	{1:00 P. M.‡ *1:30 P. M.}	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Heverlius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manhattan, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	{10:00 A. M.‡ 10:30 A. M.}	12:00 M.
Augusta Victoria, Genoa	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Aller, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	{11:00 A. M.‡ *12:80 P. M.}	1:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	{10:00 A. M.‡ *10:30 A. M.}	12 M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 7:30 P. M., &c. A. M., and 6:30 P. M. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 3.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Oct. 31.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 28.
Seguranca, Havana, Oct. 30.
Strathairly, Shields, Oct. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 27.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Comal, Galveston, Oct. 29.
Corinthia, Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
Karoon, Huelva, Oct. 23.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Nov. 1.
San Augustin, Havana, Oct. 30.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
Trave, Southampton, Oct. 27.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

Andalusia, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Conemaugh, Dunkirk, Oct. 22.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Oct. 28.
Edam, Amsterdam, Oct. 28.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 28.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 31.
Miami, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Newton, St. Lucia, Oct. 28.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 2.
Weimar, Bremen, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

Alnwick, Shields, Oct. 21.
Caprivi, Dunkirk, Oct. 22.
Croft, Dundee, Oct. 20.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Galileo, London, Oct. 24.
Goodwin, Shields, Oct. 23.
Hildebrande, Para, Oct. 24.
Michigan, London, Oct. 23.
Morgan City, New Orleans, Oct. 30.
Paris, Southampton, Oct. 30.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 27.
Sirius, St. Lucia, Oct. 30.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Oct. 22.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Oct. 31.

SUNDAY, NOV. 7.

La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 13.
North Anglia, Palermo, Oct. 25.
Valencia, Gibraltar, Oct. 27.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

Asti, St. Lucia, Oct. 31.
Cambrian, London, Oct. 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 30.
Ivydene, Barry, Oct. 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Massachusetts, London, Oct. 27.
Seneca, Havana, Oct. 4.

Arrived.

Brig Mersey Belle, (Br.,) McCall, Ragged Island Oct. 12, with salt to order—vessel to Smith & Gregory.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Garibaldi, (Ital.,) Parodi, Singapore 162 days, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Wettin, Genoa Oct. 21, Naples 22, and Gibraltar 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Williamson, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. Held at Quarantine for disinfection.

Ship Australia of Liverpool, Parkes, Calcutta 141 days, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Held in Quarantine for disinfection.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Oct. 27 and Key West 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Barry Oct. 15, in ballast to John R. Livermore. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harndon, Trieste, &c., with mdse. to Phel

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

5.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

5.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica; Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday night Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M. to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and Melrose on Harlem Division, as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains run through Weehawken Ferry.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St. and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 10m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10.15 A. M. daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6.00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7.45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8.15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 1:15 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*5:55, 6:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & H. JUNCTION and SAYRE for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleepers for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points; leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20 and *5:55, 5:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, GREAT MEADOWS, DELAWARE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OSWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. daily—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 343 and 175, (Dining Car,) 140 B'way, 261 Fifth Av., 366 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55, A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:26, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, (7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Fast Express Service.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 7:30, 9:00 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (3:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:35, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:50, P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St. week days, 7:25 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M., week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 264 Grand Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Fast Express Service.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 7:30, 9:00 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (3:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:35, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:50, P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St. week days, 7:25 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M., week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 264 Grand Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Chicago 9:45 A. M., Cincinnati 7:30 A. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
LA NORMANDIE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 6, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare in Europe and landing charges. Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 54, foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Nov. 6, 2 PM		Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM
Camp'a, Nov. 13, 7:30 AM		Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM		Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:

Rameses the Great, Nov. 10 Rameses the G't, Dec. 21
Rameses III., Dec. 1 Rameses, Dec. 28

Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon		Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon	
Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon		Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon	
Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon		Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon	
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon		Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER CRUISES.

S. S. Pretoria, S.S. Madiana.

FEBRUARY 1. FEBRUARY 16.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.

S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Nov. 4, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Sat'y, Nov. 13, noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agents, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Nov. 23, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 A. M.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier, Thursday, Nov. 4, noon.
Barbarossa, Tuesday, Nov. 30, noon.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW. II, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers to Alexandria (Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Nov. 6, 3 P. M. | Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.

First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....	Nov. 3	ST. LOUIS.....	Nov. 24
PARIS.....	Nov. 10	PARIS.....	Dec. 1
ST. PAUL.....	Nov. 17	ST. PAUL.....	Dec. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southwark, Nov. 3, 1 PM | Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon
Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon | Kensington, Nov. 24 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Nice, Monte Carlo, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 64 days. Rates, $400 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....	Wednesday, Nov. 3
PAWNEE..... On and after Nov. 8d, 1897.	
COMANCHE.....	Friday, Nov. 5
IROQUOIS.....	Monday, Nov. 8

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents.

Pier 29, foot of Roosevelt St., New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and JEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS.

Also information and rates of

APARTMENTS,

in Hotels below, call or address (stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 23 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATI

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.	Hotel Kenmore, a. p.,	$4
Atlantic City, N. J.	Hotel St. Charles, ap.,	$4 up
do	Hotel Brighton, a. p.,	$4 up
do (J. H. Borton).	Hotel Dennis, a. p.,	$3.50 up
Baltimore, Md.	Hotel Rennert, e. p.,	$1.50 up
do	The Stafford Hotel, e. p.,	$1.50 up
do	The Carrollton, a. p.,	$3 up
do	Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p.,	2.50 up
do	Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p.,	$1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mansion House, a. p.,	$3
do	Pierrepont House, e. p.,	$1 up
Chicago, Ill.	The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep.	1.50 up
Cincinnati, O.	Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p.,	$3
New Orleans, La.	New St. Charles, a. p.,	$4 up
do	The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE

Reorganization Committee Completes Its Purchase by Buying the First Mortgage.

PAYS FOR IT $50,637,475

Report of the Transactions of Yesterday and Monday Filed in the United States Circuit Court—Master's Fee About $100,000.

OMAHA, Nov. 2.—The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, which yesterday bought the Government lien, the second mortgage on the property of the Union Pacific, to-day purchased the first mortgage by which the construction bonds were secured. The price paid was the amount named as the minimum bid to be accepted, $50,637,475.

The property was bought as was the second mortgage yesterday, in the name of Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Krech, as purchasing trustees. The sale, if possible, was more uninteresting than that of yesterday, not over forty people being present at any time.

It was 11 o'clock when Master in Chancery Cornish mounted the stone step in front of the Ninth Street entrance to the Union Pacific freight depot and began reading the notice of the sale and the description of the property. This consumed thirty-six minutes, and he then read the same notice of protest he read yesterday from the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Road against the sale of two miles of track of the Cheyenne and Northern Road, which is claimed by the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the Union Pacific.

He announced that the purchaser must take the property, subject to the protest, and asked for bids. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald repeated his performance of yesterday by coming out of the hallway and saying:

"I bid for the property $50,637,435."

Master in Chancery Cornish repeated the amount, adding:

"Are there any other bidders? Does anybody else desire to bid?"

Apparently nobody cared to avail himself of the privilege. Mr. Cornish then said:

"Inasmuch as the bid of Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Krech, purchasing trustees, is the highest and only bid, I declare the property sold to them for the sum of $50,637,435. This concludes the sale, and as there is no other property to be sold the thing is finished."

The report of the sale made yesterday was filed then in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court. It cites the order of sale issued by Judge Sanborn, and in accordance with the provisions of that order mentions that representatives of the purchasers deposited with the Master within the proper time a certified check for $2,000,000 as a guarantee on the bid for the property and another certified check for $1,364,525 to cover the sale of the sinking fund bonds.

The Master says that when the property was offered for sale, Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Krech, representing the purchaser, bid $39,880,281.87 for the railroad and its franchises, and $13,645,250 for the sinking fund bonds; that these bids were the only ones offered and were accepted, the agents for the purchasers depositing with the Master a certified check for $4,100,000 to guarantee the fulfillment of the bids. The certified checks were drawn upon the United States Trust Company of New York.

The fee which the Master who made the sales of yesterday and to-day will receive for his work is generally estimated at $100,000. It may be over that amount and may be something under it, but it is generally conceded that it will be close to that figure in either direction.

TAMAQUA AND LANSFORD OPENED.

Talk of a Trolley Line from Minersville to Mauch Chunk, Penn.

READING, Penn., Nov. 1.—After legal and other battles, extending over three years, the Tamaqua and Lansford, Penn., Railway has been opened. The road is eight and a half miles long, extending from Tamaqua through Gearytown, Coaldale, and Lansford to Summit Hill, where it meets the Switchback Railway and creates a new route from the Schuylkill Valley points to Mauch Chunk, Lehigh County. It is said to be the purpose of the Lehigh Navigation Company to use the "home stretch" of the Switchback at Mauch Chunk for a trolley road, and thus create a continuous electric line from Tamaqua to the former place, while another expected result is the construction of a road from Tamaqua to Pottsville, which will make a continuous trolley line for transportation of passengers and freight from Minersville, Schuylkill County, to Mauch Chunk, a distance of forty miles.

SAFETY TOOLS IN STEAM CARS.

Railroad Commission Says They Should Always Be Accessible.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The recent wreck on the New York Central called the attention of the Railroad Commissioners to the obvious fact that in railroad collisions and wrecks the ends of cars are most damaged, and that emergency tool boxes, which usually are placed in the inside ends of cars, are of little or no use when they are needed most.

The Commissioners have issued a circular letter to all the railroad companies in the State making a recommendation as to the best place to keep tools in cars. The law on the subject provides that each closed car in use in every passenger train shall be equipped with one set of tools, consisting of an axe, sledgehammer, crowbar, and handsaw, "to be properly placed so as to be easily removed."

The circular letter says in part:

"The board calls the attention of railroad companies to the above provision of law, and being convinced from observation and report that in a majority of collisions the ends of the cars are most likely to be demolished or injured, thus rendering the tool box useless or unavailable, the board recommends that the box containing such tools be placed inside in the centre of each car, instead of in the end. The board will enforce this recommendation wherever it is not complied with."

Clerical Suicide Identified.

The Rev. Father Reardon of Dougan Hills, S. I., yesterday identified the body of the priest who was asphyxiated by gas at the Central Hotel on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street on Monday as that of the Rev. Father William Stack, forty-three years old, formerly of St. Louis. He was connected with the St. Louis archdiocese, but was silenced ten years ago by Archbishop Kean on account of drunkenness. He then came to New York and was connected for a time with a church on Staten Island. Recently he applied for reinstatement, but Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, refused to interfere in his behalf.

A Shooting in Chinatown.

Yong Tong of 383 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, shot Chu Pete of Oyster Bay, L. I., in front of 16 Pell Street, yesterday afternoon. The bullet struck Chu on the left leg, inflicting a slight wound. Detective Bennett of the Elizabeth Street Station saw the shooting and arrested both men. Tong was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Mott in Centre Street Court. Tong says Pete kicked him in the abdomen.

Tried Suicide by Drowning.

John Sylvester of 342 East Twenty-third Street attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the East River at Twenty-sixth Street. Patrolman Spencer of the East Twenty-second Street Station dragged him out with a grappling hook. Sylvester is thirty-five years old. He had been drinking heavily. He was taken to the prison ward at Bellevue.

Fire on West Street.

Fire at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of the building at 192 West Street, occupied by R. Sadlif & Biler, manufacturers of boiler coverings, was extinguished after causing a loss of $2,000 to that firm and $1,000 to Hudson & Co., produce dealers, who occupy the two lower floors.

SHOOTING AT WOODSIDE.

Robert Arndt Wounds Alfred Schlegel in the Latter's House—His Motive Jealousy.

Alfred Schlegel, who lives at Hancock Street and Thompson Avenue, Woodside, L. I., was shot and seriously wounded in his home Monday night by Robert Arndt of New York City. Arndt has been arrested, and Schlegel is at St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

Arndt is thirty-six years old, and his wife is several years younger. For several years they lived in Eighty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, New York. Two weeks ago Arndt became jealous of Schlegel and separated from his wife.

Arndt, according to his own statement, went to Woodside Monday night to investigate stories he had heard regarding his wife's conduct. He found her with Schlegel in the latter's house, he says, and, drawing his revolver, he fired three shots. One took effect in Schlegel's right hand. The second struck him in the chin, and, deflecting, caused only a flesh wound. The third entered his forehead, but did not penetrate the bone.

Schlegel ran from the house with Arndt in pursuit. The wounded man ran into Hermann's Hotel. Arndt was still following, with his revolver in his hand, and says he would have fired again had he not thought the wounds he had already inflicted would be fatal.

When Dr. Hall, with an ambulance from Long Island City, reached the hotel he found a large crowd in front of it demanding that the proprietor let them have Arndt and threatening to lynch him. Schlegel and Arndt were both placed in the ambulance. The former was taken to the hospital and the latter to the Long Island City jail.

Arndt spoke freely of the affair. "I came over to do him," he said. "I shot him, and I hope he will die."

CHINESE SOCIETY'S CHARTER.

Eight Celestials Accused of Stealing from the Parkhurst Rooms.

Eight Chinamen were held for examination by Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, for entering the rooms of the Chinese Parkhurst Society, at 36 Bayard Street, and stealing the charter from the wall. It was alleged that they entered these rooms last Saturday night, and, besides stealing the charter, drew knives and revolvers and threatened Chu Hong Kong, Yong Yow, and Ah Soui.

The prisoners gave their names as Chu Young, Chu Yow, Chu Hen, Chu He, Chu How, Chu Sing, Chong Ging, and Low Chow. They denied the charge, and were released on bail.

SCHOOLGIRLS SCARED.

Blazing Curtain in a Boarding School Does Little Harm.

There were many frightened girls in Dr. Charles H. H. Gardiner's young ladies' boarding school, at 607 Fifth Avenue, about 1:30 P. M. yesterday, when a young man rushed into the place and shouted: "Your house is on fire on the fourth story."

The girls screamed and several fainted. One of the girls and a teacher rushed up stairs, and found a window curtain ablaze. The fire was put out before the firemen arrived.

One of the pupils had allowed the gas to burn after she had lighted it to do up her hair, and the wind blew the curtain against the flame.

TEASING DROVE HER MAD.

Ida Grudberg Raves When Her Brothers and Sisters Torment Her.

Ida Grudberg, nineteen years old, living with her father, Barnett Grudberg, an actor, at 142 Rivington Street, became insane yesterday and was taken to Bellevue Hospital a raving maniac. Her insanity is supposed to have been caused by constant teasing by her brothers and sisters because she could not speak English.

Yesterday afternoon the younger children came in from the street and began to tease their sister, when suddenly she jumped up from a chair, grabbed one of the children, and to save it from being struck the child ran over to do him," he said. "I shot him, and I hope he will die."

CHINESE SOCIETY'S CHARTER.

Eight Celestials Accused of Stealing from the Parkhurst Rooms.

Eight Chinamen were held for examination by Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, for entering the rooms of the Chinese Parkhurst Society, at 36 Bayard Street, and stealing the charter from the wall. It was alleged that they entered these rooms last Saturday night, and, besides stealing the charter, drew knives and revolvers and threatened Chu Hong Kong, Yong Yow, and Ah Soui.

The prisoners gave their names as Chu Young, Chu Yow, Chu Hen, Chu He, Chu How, Chu Sing, Chong Ging, and Low Chow. They denied the charge, and were released on bail.

SCHOOLGIRLS SCARED.

Blazing Curtain in a Boarding School Does Little Harm.

There were many frightened girls in Dr. Charles H. H. Gardiner's young ladies' boarding school, at 607 Fifth Avenue, about 1:30 P. M. yesterday, when a young man rushed into the place and shouted: "Your house is on fire on the fourth story."

The girls screamed and several fainted. One of the girls and a teacher rushed up stairs, and found a window curtain ablaze. The fire was put out before the firemen arrived.

One of the pupils had allowed the gas to burn after she had lighted it to do up her hair, and the wind blew the curtain against the flame.

TEASING DROVE HER MAD.

Ida Grudberg Raves When Her Brothers and Sisters Torment Her.

Ida Grudberg, nineteen years old, living with her father, Barnett Grudberg, an actor, at 142 Rivington Street, became insane yesterday and was taken to Bellevue Hospital a raving maniac. Her insanity is supposed to have been caused by constant teasing by her brothers and sisters because she could not speak English.

Yesterday afternoon the younger children came in from the street and began to tease their sister, when suddenly she jumped up from a chair, grabbed one of the children, and to save it from being struck the child ran over to the other side of the room. This angered her head, when she was caught and held by her oldest brother. She became frantic, and scratched and bit every one who came near her.

The brother ran into the street and called a policeman, who summoned an ambulance. At Bellevue it was said that she was suffering from acute mania and that it was not probable that she would recover.

BOYS FIRE A BUILDING.

Flames Barely Prevented from Spreading to Stored Fireworks.

A crowd of boys set fire to the five-story brick building at 445 and 447 Water Street about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Next to the building is a warehouse, stored with fireworks and matches, to which the fire was rapidly spreading when the firemen arrived.

A month ago the building was set afire by boys living in the neighborhood, and a week later six boys were arrested for stealing fixtures from it. Yesterday John Burke was in front of his sales stable, at 439 Water Street, when he saw the flames shooting from the windows on the top floor. At the same moment about a dozen boys rushed from the place.

The flames gutted the three upper stories, and burned away part of the roof. The building has been unoccupied for a long time, and no goods were stored in it. The loss is estimated at about $500.

New Jersey Associates Election.

The New Jersey Associates met in Jersey City yesterday and elected these Directors: F. Wolcott Jackson, Charles B. Thurston, N. Parker Shortridge, William H. Barnes, Alexander M. Fox, John P. Green, Samuel Rea, George Wood, and William J. Sewell. The following officers were then chosen: President—F. Wolcott Jackson; Secretary—Charles B. Thurston; Treasurer—J. S. Van Zandt. The Associates were organized in 1803, when they purchased a riparian grant covering the entire shore front from the Morris Canal basin to the Hoboken line, which property they still control.

Suicide by Carbolic Acid.

Simon Sheehan, aged sixty years, who had been out of work for some time, resolved yesterday morning that he would not continue to be a burden upon his married daughter, with whom he lived at 73 Delancey Street, and committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He was alone when he swallowed the fatal dose and was dead when his daughter found him.

Father Accuses His Son of Theft.

Howard Drumheller, thirteen years old, of Conying, Penn., was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a telegram sent by his father, who said he had stolen $70 from him. The lad arrived in Jersey City on Monday night, ten minutes ahead of his father's message.

A Fall Kills a Little Girl.

Nellie Rowowakin, three years old, of 344 Henderson Street, Jersey City, fell from a fourth-story window yesterday, and was so badly injured that she died an hour later.

STEP IN GAS CONSOLIDATION

Meaning of the Incorporation of the New Amsterdam Company with $23,000,000 Capital.

STOCK CONTROL IN FEW HANDS

Prospect that All of the Gas for Greater New York, Except the Borough of Richmond, May Be Made at Ravenswood.

The incorporation at Albany on Monday of the New Amsterdam Gas Company of New York City, with a capital stock of $23,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be preferred, is a not unnatural sequel to the recent consolidation of the Equitable and New York and East River Gas Companies. Its creation is accepted as an indication that within six months all the gas companies of Greater New York will be united. All the gas for the consolidated municipalities, except the Borough of Richmond, may before long be made at Ravenswood, Long Island City, where are now the works of the New York and East River Gas Company, which controls the gas tunnel under the East River to this city. The list of Directors given in the certificate of the incorporation of the New Amsterdam Gas Company is not regarded as indicating on its face the real nature of the financial backing of the company. New Directors will probably be chosen when it enters actively upon its proposed operations, and the officers then chosen will show who are in actual control of the corporation. At present all that has been made public in regard to such control is from Seward, Guthrie & Steele, attorneys for the New Amsterdam Gas Company. They did not reveal the promoters and financiers of the new concern, but admitted that it could operate after Jan. 1 next in the territory of Greater New York, and that the Equitable and East River Companies were "in it."

A prominent officer of one of these companies said yesterday of the New Amsterdam Company: "There should be little mystery about the transaction. The details of the union of the Equitable and the East River were settled a week ago. Now comes a new company to give the fusion a title and to add other companies to these two and acquire all rights for Greater New York. As a fact, the entire new concern may be said to be owned by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and H. B. Hollins & Co. They control what are known as the Cole holdings, which amount to 39,200 shares out of 40,000. The 800 shares not controlled by them are the property of persons in Europe and elsewhere, who cannot be reached just now.

"Matters relating to the launching of the New Amsterdam will be settled at a meeting to be held within a month. I believe that next June will see a general consolidation effected for the New York and Long Island gas companies in Greater New York. Negotiations for union have been going on between the Consolidated and the Standard, and, incidentally, the Mutual, with, of course, Standard Oil interests closely involved. Such negotiations are not by any means broken off."

Mutual Gas stock is quoted at 330 to 350, Consolidated at 197, and Standard at 136 to 141 common, 154 to 158 preferred, and 114 to 118 firsts. The Consolidated has 817 miles of mains and an annual output of 10,000,000,000 cubic feet, and the Standard 194 miles and 1,800,000,000 cubic feet.

JAMAICA PLANK ROAD.

City of Brooklyn Buys It and There Is No Toll Now.

The City of Brooklyn yesterday paid over to the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company a warrant for $50,000 for the purchase of the old Jamaica Plank Road property. The old toll gates, which have been in existence ever since the early days of the city, have been abolished, and the highway is now free to the public.

The improvements begun some time ago by the railroad company are now nearing completion and the track extension is all laid, except a short strip just beyond Richmond Hill.

HE SAT ON THE BURGLAR.

Corpulent Jersey City Man Cleverly Captures an Intruder.

A burglar was captured in Jersey City at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a most original fashion when he invaded the rooms of George Kuntz at 486 Grove Street.

The noise he made awakened Kuntz, who found him on his hands and knees examining the contents of the bottom drawer of a bureau. Before the burglar could rise Kuntz placed a chair over his head and shoulders. Then Mr. Kuntz, who weighs 200 pounds, sat on the chair and the struggles of the burglar to free himself were useless.

Mrs. Kuntz opened a window and shouted until Patrolman Riley responded. The intruder said he was Alexander Campbell of 41 Bright Street, and he was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Two Men Killed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—To-day, while sixty-five workmen were in a large scaffold extending the whole length of the Wabash building, which was recently partially destroyed by fire, a section of the platform gave way, carrying eight men to the floor below. Two were fatally injured and four others seriously hurt. One of the dead is Otto Leyh, who is said to belong to a wealthy and prominent family, his father being editor of a German paper in Baltimore and connected with the German Consulate there.

Five Colorado Workmen Killed.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Nov. 2.—James Moore, Michael Welch, and three other workmen were killed instantly to-day by the premature explosion of black powder in the electric railway cut at the head of Fifth Street, in Victor. Tons of rock were thrown upon the workmen.

Tappan's Historic House Blown Down

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The stone house at Tappan, built in 1776, was blown down this morning. This is the house where Major John André was imprisoned, and from which he was taken to his execution Oct. 2, 1780. It was owned by Dr. Stephens of Tappan.

It cures all kinds of Colds, and it isn't a "nasty medicine." Children like it—DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Things For Children At Low Prices.

While it is true that we have the finest and most expensive articles for children's wear, it is equally true that at no other store in the world can Boys and Girls of all ages be dressed well, so economically.

SCHOOL DRESS, fancy mixed cloth—waist, collar and cuffs, of a bright contrasting color, trimmed with black braid—4 to 14 yrs., $3.50 to $4.90.

SCHOOL REEFERS—rough and ready cloth, made to stand the weather, silk lined throughout—$7.75.

FOR BABIES, from 6 mos. to 2 yrs. Dainty Dress of fine nainsook. Bishop style. Neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery, deep hem, 50c.

FOR BABY BOYS, 2 to 4 yrs. A pretty House Dress, bright all wool flannel, plaited back and front, $2.25.

JERSEYS FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, lighter weight than sweaters, all desirable colors, striped collar and cuffs, $1.90.

FOR THE BOY AT SCHOOL. All wool flannel waists, in desirable colors, plaited front and back, 85c.

GIRLS' SWEATERS, new designs, button on the shoulder, easy to put on or off, just what is needed for all athletic or out door sports, $2.95.

ENGLISH MOREEN PETTICOATS, fashionable cut, warm, neat and serviceable, size, 8 to 16 yrs., $3.00.

FOOT BALL SUITS, heavily padded pants, sleeveless jackets, $1.75.

APRONS FOR SCHOOL, ruffled and ribboned, cover so many defects in half worn dresses, some as low as 48c.

DAINTY CAPS FOR BABY, cheaper to throw away when soiled than to launder, 19c.

FURS FOR THE LITTLE MAIDS. Pretty collarettes, scarfs, stoles and muffs, in mink, beaver, otter, stone martin, thibet and blue fox. Fine white thibet sets, stole and round muff, $4.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THREE DEAD IN ONE FAMILY

Edward Hamilton of Worcester Shoots His Wife, Two Children, and Himself.

WIFE, CHILD, AND FATHER DEAD

Another Child Thought to be Fatally Injured—Believed that the Man Had Been Made Insane by Opiates.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2.—Edward Hamilton, for twenty-five years an employe of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, this morning shot and killed his wife and one child and fatally wounded another child. He then shot himself, and died this evening of his wound.

The shooting occurred at 7 o'clock this morning at the Hamilton residence, 53 William Street. Hamilton had been in ill health for a few months past and had suffered from neuralgia. He had practically lived on opiates for a number of weeks, and is supposed to have suddenly become insane.

It appears that the only witness to the tragedy was a domestic employed in the Hamilton household. As soon as the news of the tragedy was reported to the police, officers were sent to guard the house, and Inspectors O'Day and Stone were detailed on the case. The servant girl was at once conducted to Police Headquarters and was closeted for over an hour with Chief of Police Drennan.

Mr. Hamilton was married about seven years ago to Katherine Long, a professional nurse, who had attended him during a severe illness from pneumonia. Their married life had always been regarded as a happy one, and they were blessed with two children, a girl, Katherine Prescott, aged about three years, and a boy, Edward Prescott, about a year and a half old.

Seized with Maniacal Fury.

It was stated by a neighbor that shots were heard about 7 o'clock. It is said that Hamilton became seized with a maniacal fury shortly after arising, and, taking his revolver, fired at his wife and children. The wife and boy were almost instantly killed, and the little girl was badly wounded. Then the father sought to complete his ghastly work by turning the revolver on himself.

The sleeping apartments of the family are on the second floor. Mrs. Hamilton was in a room at the left, facing the street. She was shot first. The bullet passed through her right temple, and must have killed her instantly. Hamilton then passed into the room where the boy was sleeping and shot him, and then went to the third room, at the extreme right, and shot the little girl, wounding her fatally. Then he applied the weapon to his own head and fired.

Said He Hoped He Would Die.

As soon as word was received at Station 1, Sergt. Hill was sent to the house in the ambulance, and took Hamilton and the little girl to the hospital. Hamilton expressed the wish that his wound would be fatal.

Mary Malone, the servant girl, who discovered the bodies, told the following story: She had been employed by the Hamilton family for the past six months. She had never heard of or seen the slightest trouble in the family. Mr. Hamilton seemed to think the world of his wife and children. He had seemed to be troubled more or less with his head ever since last Friday, when he was taken sick and was unable to attend to his duties at the bank. He had been up and down in the house, but did not venture out of doors. He expressed a wish yesterday that he might attend to his duties at the bank. He arose, but had to go to bed again. He afterward got up again.

Mrs. Hamilton attended the funeral of Lieut. Mitchell, of whom Mr. Hamilton was very fond, and when she returned they had dinner. Mrs. Hamilton ate a hearty meal, but Mr. Hamilton had no appetite and ate little. Mr. Hamilton helped the girl to put the children to bed before Mrs. Hamilton came home from the funeral.

Called, but Got No Response.

The girl arose in the morning and prepared breakfast, and did not hear any shooting. She went to call the family to breakfast, but received no response. As it was still dark, she lighted a lamp and went to their sleeping apartments and looked in. She was horrified to see the girl, Katherine, covered with blood. The boy, Prescott, was also covered with blood and was dead. The maid nearly fainted with fright, but went to a neighbor's house and called in Miss Allen. Together they went to the house and found Mrs. Hamilton and one of the children dead, Mr. Hamilton and the girl, Katherine, seemed to be just alive.

The weapon Hamilton used was a Smith & Wesson .32-calibre, self-cocking revolver. It had five chambers, four of which had been discharged. Hamilton shot himself in the back of the head near the right ear, the bullet coming out through his right eye.

His Accounts Were All Correct.

Charles A. Chase, Treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, said that Mr. Hamilton had been in the employ of the bank since Jan. 1, 1865. He had held different positions up to that of chief accountant.

"Do you think anything was wrong relative to money matters in the bank?" was asked.

"No; he had nothing to do with the handling of the money. His duty was looking after and keeping the accounts, and these were all right."

Mr. Hamilton had not been a well man for some years, and the bank gave him a vacation of three months to recuperate about twelve years ago. Some years ago he was stricken with pneumonia, and his life at that time was despaired of, but through the care and good nursing of the nurse, who later became Mrs. Hamilton, he pulled through. Since then he has been troubled at times with very severe headaches, and would have to remain at home for a day or two. There have been no indications that would lead any one for a moment to think his mind was in any way affected. He was about fifty-one years of age.

Mr. Hamilton was the son of the late Charles A. Hamilton, who was the Treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He is a brother of James P. Hamilton, the cashier of the Worcester National Bank. He was one of the oldest members of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, was at one time Vice President of the club, and for six years, at different periods, was its Captain.

SUICIDE AT KEYPORT, N. J.

Ex-Judge Alfred Walling, Jr., Kills Himself with a Pistol—Disappointed in Politics.

KEYPORT, N. J., Nov. 2.—Ex-Judge Alfred Walling, Jr., for many years prominent in the politics of Monmouth County, shot himself in the head at his home, on Broad Street, in this city, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. He died instantly. He cast his ballot at 9 o'clock and went home. After writing a note which showed that he carefully had planned his suicide he fired the fatal shot.

He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Surrogate of Monmouth County and was defeated by David Crater. This and other things worried him, and, it is believed, partially deranged his mind.

Mr. Walling was a brother-in-law of Benjamin B. Ogden, the Republican candidate for Surrogate, and they conducted a law practice under the name of Ogden & Walling.

Mr. Walling was Law Judge of Monmouth County from 1879 to 1890. He also held local offices, and was a Town Commissioner and School Trustee of Keyport. He was a Director of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Matawan from 1876 to 1884, a Director in the Keyport Banking Company from 1884 to 1894, and acted as President of the latter institution from 1892 to 1894. In 1895 he was the only Democrat elected on the county ticket, and served a term as Assemblyman.

Oct. 26 Mr. Walling was fifty-two years of age. In the last days of his life he had a good deal of business, settling wills and other work. In the note he left he explained that all of this was satisfactorily attended to. Mr. Walling leaves a daughter and a son.

DENVER'S POSTMASTER DEAD.

Intending to Take Cathartic Pills He Took Morphine Pills by Mistake.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—James H. Jordan, Postmaster of Denver, died at midnight from an overdose of morphine pills which he had taken last evening, supposing them to be cathartic pills.

TRAIN WRECK IN MISSOURI.

Engineer Killed and Other Trainmen and a Passenger Hurt.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 2.—A mixed passenger and freight train rolled down a forty-foot embankment on the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern Railroad at noon to-day three miles north of Warsaw.

Engineer John Minnier was killed.

Fireman Charles McConas had a leg broken, and Brakeman William Price, Conductor W. L. Bass, and Fred Schweetmann, a passenger, were hurt badly.

KILLED BY HICCOUGHS.

Death of Justis Miller, Collar Manufacturer of Troy.

TROY, Nov. 2.—Justis Miller, collar manufacturer, and a prominent member of the Prohibition Party, died to-day at his home in this city. He was the senior member of the firm of Miller, Hall & Hartwell.

He was attacked with hiccoughs several days ago, and physicians could not stop them.

DR. BAYLES OF ORANGE SUED.

Asked to Pay a Loan of $2,000 of Which He Says He Knows Nothing.

ORANGE, N J., Nov. 2.—Dr. George Bayles, one of the most prominent physicians in this city, and ex-President of the Board of Education, is being sued in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Mary Knapp, a wealthy widow, for $2,000, which she alleges she loaned Dr. Bayles after her husband died, about three years ago.

She says Dr. Bayles paid her interest for two years. Dr. Bayles denies all knowledge of the loan, and says he never borrowed the money or paid any interest.

KENTUCKIANS KILL ON SIGHT.

J. O. Wright and J. C. Blackerty Shoot Each Other in Junction City.

JUNCTION CITY, Ky., Nov. 2.—A fatal duel took place here this afternoon in which an old feud was ended, and both of the participants died within a minute of each other. Some years ago J. O. Wright shot J. C. Blackerty while assisting officers to arrest him.

The trouble was renewed this afternoon. Wright fired on Blackerty, who returned the shot. Both men fell mortally wounded and both died before the smoke of their pistols had disappeared. Blackerty was unmarried. Wright leaves a wife and two children.

Secretary Alger in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—Secretary of War Alger came into town this morning and went to the Windsor Hotel without registering. He came, it appears, to have a talk with Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Shaughnessy, the President and Vice President of the Canadian Pacific, for the purpose of settling some details about his pulp industry at Grande Mere, in which he and Warner Miller are interested. This afternoon the Secretary visited the United States steamer Yantic.

West Point Prisoners Try to Escape.

WEST POINT, Nov. 2.—Four prisoners confined in the post guardhouse, serving long terms, made an attempt to liberate themselves last night. They removed a portion of the brick wall, but the hole was not large enough to permit the passage of a body. When daylight came upon them their plans were frustrated. One of the prisoners had got his legs through the aperture when he was discovered by a guard.

New Counsel for Luertgert.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Missouri, has been retained to conduct the defense of Luetgert, the Chicago sausage maker, in the coming second trial for the alleged killing of his wife. Mr. Johnson was connected with the defense in the trial of Dr. Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire recently hanged for the murder of his wife and child.

Not until coolish or Winter weather do the really brilliant colorings and patterns appear.

You seldom see red golf coats and waistcoats in Summer.

Do we have them? Why certainly, and:—

Brilliant-hued stocks.
Red knit cardigan jackets with silk sleeves.
Snappy golf-bicycle breeches of various colors and combinations of colors.
Hand-knit bicycle-golf stockings.
The plaids of Scotland in flannel suits.

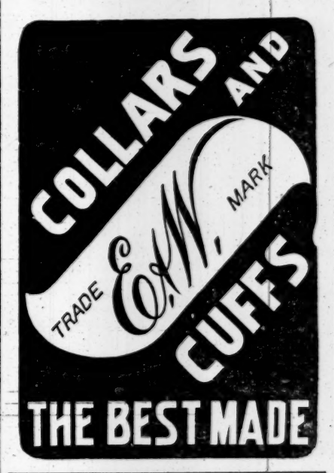
Whatever man or boy wears, if correct, we have.

The question is what kind of suit or overcoat do you want; not, what kind we have.

It's our business to supply all these wants—and do it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.



LION INSTITUTE, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
LION'S
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at institute.
Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included.
Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

NEW YORKER'S BODY IDENTIFIED

Purser of the Iroquois Recognizes the Sullivan's Island Victim.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2.—The body of the man washed up on Sullivan's Island beach yesterday was identified to-day by Purser Martin of the steamer Iroquois as a man who, under the name of H. Johnson, sailed from New York on the Iroquois last week. He was a thirty-third-degree Mason, and his clothing and jewelry indicated that he was a person of wealth. He arrived here Friday and went to the Charleston Hotel, but left the next morning.

Purser Martin says the man acted strangely on the ship coming down.

An overcoat and satchel were found in his room at the hotel. The coat was made by George G. Benjamin, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, New York. It is believed here that H. Johnson was not his real name.

Russian Petroleum in Germany.

From Zurich, United States Consul Germain sends the following information: "From a Russian source, I learn that a traffic arrangement has just been completed between the German and Russian State Railways, whereby the Russian coal oil producers will henceforth be enabled to successfully compete against United States coal oil in the German markets. As soon as the new tariff is in force, direct coal oil shipments, without the burdensome and expensive transfers on the frontier and at a low rate of freights, will be made from Petrowsk, on the Caspian Sea, as well as from the Volga ports of Campellm, Tsaratow, Zoryzin, and Nijni-Novgorod to the principal German cities, as Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Thorn, Breslau, &c. The question of direct shipments to Königsberg and Dantsic is open as yet."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MISS JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden,
In Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townsend's play,
A LADY OF QUALITY.

Broadway Theatre. EVE., 8:15. MAT. SAT. 2.
FRANK DANIELS AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS! THE IDOL'S EYE
Regular Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR
LAST DAY OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ADMISSION ONLY 25c.

Koster & Bial's. ADM. 50c.
Matinée Saturday. Last 5 performances of Cleo de Merode and Paola Del Monte.
Continued success of Nov. 8th. Marie Lloyd, Faust Ballet, and Foreign stars.
Anna Held

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Matinée To-day and Saturday. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
Monday—John Drew in A Marriage of Convenience

MAT. TO-DAY WED. WEBER & FIELDS' The Glad Hand Burlesque "LONDON'S Vesta Tilley. IDOL." MAT. TO-DAY WED.

DALY'S 21ST AND LAST WEEK. "THE CIRCUS GIRL." Fresher and Jollier Than Ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. MON., Nov. 8, "THE GEISHA," New Version.

EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX. New To-day—HENRY GEORGE GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH Every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

Paris Novelty Fabrics, covered from edge to edge with brilliant Mohair Braid:—Red, brown, blue and green, with black Grecian Braiding.

Rich Barré Novelty, in many shades.

Merveilleux Coverts in new shades — castors, greys, browns, and olives—made for the Tailoring Trade.

Armurettes in full range of Vigoureux shades.

Brilliant Colored Plaids.

An extraordinary line of Ladies' Broad Cloth, $1.00 per yard.

46 inch Henrietta, 18 twill fine, beautiful shades, 65 cents per yard.

1500 yards Russian Frisette,—a high novelty,—brought out to sell for $2.50 per yard; now marked $1.00 por yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
November 6th
Afternoon and Evening.
NANSEN
The Eminent Scientist and GREATEST Arctic Explorer.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
50c. 75c. $1.00 $1.50 $2.00

5TH Av. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
Matinée Saturday at 2.
To-night at 8:30.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE,
BY BERNARD SHAW.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d. Evenings, 8:15. SOTHERN.
Lord Chumley "Is again a success."—SUN Lord Chumley
Lord Chumley Lord Chumley
.....THE LADY OF LYONS.....
AT THURSDAY AND SAT. MATINEES.
ANTHONY HOPE TO-DAY, (the Last,) 11, DOLLY DIALOGUES."

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11.
ROBERT HILLIARD
in "Fra Giacomo"; Gardners, Musical Act; 2d Month Living Pictures; Sisters Lane, Dancers; Deonzos, Acrobats; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. Russell Bros., Lina Pantzer, Caron and Herbert, Aft., 1:30; eve, 7. Shun speculators. Buy in advance; box office from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, Nov. 7th, at 8:15.
First Popular Sunday Concert.
Mme. Sembrich
Anton Seidl and His Orchestra AND OTHERS.
Popular Prices, $1.50, $1, 75 Cts.
GENERAL AD